



T H E

Literary Magazine:

For A P R I L, 1758.

A SPEECH delivered in a certain Political Academy, concerning the Prussian Treaty.

(For the names of the Speakers in this Academy, see the Index to this Volume of our Magazine.)


HE treaty now in question is, perhaps, a transaction of as interesting a nature to the interests of *England*, and the liberties of *Europe*, as any that ever was brought into any assembly.

Gentlemen, upon one side of the question, have said a great deal against what they call *continental connections*, and others have supported them with equal warmth. For my own part, sir, give me leave to say, that I partly differ, and partly agree, with both; and, let me say farther, that the treaty before us seems to have hit the very point in which the true interest of *Great Britain* ever lay; in which, sir, it ever must lye while we are a Protestant, a free, and an independent people.

VOL. III.

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In my opinion, sir, the interest of *England*, in whatever light we view it, comprehends the whole system of public liberty in *Europe*. Whenever that, sir, is affected, whenever that is shock'd, give me leave to say, and I appeal to all experience for the truth of what I advance, the interest of *England* is endangered. This, sir, is a maxim that has ever been laid down and invariably pursued by all the wise and public spirited

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rited princes and ministers we have ever had, and I hope it never shall be given up under this family.

The increase or diminution of our exports and imports, the articles upon our Custom-house books, and the several matters contained in the papers that now lye before us, are, all of them, points of the highest consequence to the interest, nay, I may say to the existence, of this kingdom; but for gentlemen to confine all their views, all their cares, all their reasonings, to that point, is like cleaning the dial plate, and adjusting the movements, of a watch, without considering that the main spring is ready to snap asunder. The preservation of the public liberty of *Europe*, which can be effected only by the preservation of the protestant religion, give me leave to say, sir, is the main spring of the interests of *Great Britain*. The moment, sir, we shall fold our arms, sit tamely by, and see that destroyed, that moment we give the ambition of *France* leisure to look round, leisure to cope with us, upon the very element we now consider as our greatest, our only, security; a dreadful prospect, sir, when we consider what has happened during the course of the late and present war.

I am as far as any gentleman in this house can be, from justifying all the continental connections we have run into for these 20 years past. But, sir, will any man lay his hand upon his heart, and say that if *Great Britain*, during that time, had been an unconcern'd spectator of the troubles of *Europe*, that *France* would not, at this time, have been more than in a condition to have disputed with her the empire of the seas. Even with all the ruin which the late war brought upon her marine, notwithstanding the numberless losses her trade has sustain'd in this; notwithstanding all the providential checks her arms have received in *Germany*, and the money she has squandered on the continent, you see what efforts she is even now making at

sea; efforts that will stagger future times to believe unless (which heaven prevent) their future successes shall render them credible.

I know not any one point more generally agreed upon, amongst all who have opportunities of being informed, than that the *French* ships are in every respect preferable to ours; than that their metal is heavier, and that both their officers and men are at least as brave, and behave as well in action as ours, and I believe, sir, we have but too good reason to believe they will never be at a loss for materials to build a navy, while they preserve their superiority on the continent. If, sir, these things are so, (and who can dispute that they are not so?) what, in the name of heaven, can prevent *France* from having a marine superior to ours, when ever she is at freedom to bend her power and employ her subjects on that, and that alone?

The single consideration therefore with me is how far we are, humanly speaking, at present, from that fatal period? This, sir, I say, is the single consideration that now influences me, and I can't help calling it a tremendous one to every true *Englishman*.

Public liberty has, in the person of his *Prussian* Majesty, a champion on whom I cannot bestow a more just, and therefore a greater encomium, than to say that he is worthy the cause in which he fights, and the cause is worthy of him. This, sir, is saying more for him than we can say by giving him the preference to all the heroes of antiquity. But, sir, tho' the person, the cause, and the arms of that great prince, seems hitherto to have been the peculiar care of heaven, we are to remember that success is attach'd to no cause, and even the hero I am now speaking of, has had his reverse of fortune. I speak not this, sir, as if we had any reason to doubt his virtue, his courage or his wisdom, but I cannot go so far as to say that he is omniscient or omnipotent; that victory will be always chain'd to

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his chariot wheels, and that conjunctures cannot happen, in which the most consummated civil and military virtues may be oppressed by superior power and numbers.

An honourable gentleman, whom I always hear with pleasure, even when he speaks against my own sentiments, has said that *Germany* will be always able to secure her own liberties, and he appeals to the events of last year, as a proof of his observation. Sir, I am as sensible as any gentleman can be of the greatness and glory of those events. But have we not, almost in our own memory, examples where a continual career of victories over a reduced enemy has, at last, taught that very enemy to beat their conquerors? Some of us may remember the case of *Charles*, King of *Sweden*, who by often beating the *Muscovites* with greater odds of numbers against him than the King of *Prussia* had to do with in the last campaign, and was at last ruined by the skill and knowledge of discipline which his enemies acquired by their defeats. The valour and good discipline of the *Austrian* troops were both felt and acknowledged in the last campaign by his *Prussian* Majesty, who never show'd himself a greater man than he did in confessing his own fallibility, and giving even to his enemies their due praises. His gaining the battle of *Rockbach*, next to his own matchless conduct and valour, was, humanly speaking, owing to the bad policy of the court of *Vienna*, who trusted the contingent troops of the Empire, under Prince *Saxe Hilsburg-brusen*, to cooperate with those of *France*, two bodies of men, sir, that I will venture to say would rather have cut one anothers throats, than those of the *Prussian* army. The stream of successes that afterwards attended his arms, were great beyond any parallel, at least in modern history. But had not his enemies been intoxicated with an opinion of their own power, had not want, sickness and desertion weakened, and pride, rage and revenge blind'd, the

Austrians, his laurels, tho' not less glorious, must have been less spreading than they are at present. I know, sir, his *Prussian* Majesty shew'd himself a great general, by taking the advantage of the circumstances that either enfeebled, discouraged or divided the enemy, but let me ask, sir, what must have been the consequence had no such circumstances presented themselves?

In short, we are not to trust to such another concurrence of circumstances in our favour; it would be tempting providence to do it. It would be acting like the fellow in the fable, who pray'd *Jupiter* to help his cart wheels out of the slough, when he ought to have freed them by the vigorous application of his own strength and shoulders.

I hope I may, without offence, ask, gentlemen, in what condition must the affairs of this protestant Kingdom be, should our enemies profit by experience should ambition and revenge reconcile the powers that ambition and revenge have ever disunited? I cannot, sir, without trembling, enter into the idea. And give me leave to ask farther, sir, where is the improbability that they will not? consider the progress the *French* have made in their marine ever since the commencement of this war. Consider the success; they have had in *America*, which was confessedly the primary object of the war on both sides and is, in fact, the grand spring of all their motions. Gentlemen, when they look upon this war in detach'd operations, must always form a wrong idea of the *French* designs, and partial views will ever produce partial representations.

The *French*, sir, consider power as their ultimatum, and where ever this power can be acquired it must equally answer their purposes. They know that the source of power lies in riches, and that the source of the *English* riches lies in *America*. They know that in proportion as we are weaken'd there, in the same proportion they are strengthen'd. And, sir, any man who considers

their conduct ever since their differences with *England* broke out, will have no difficulty in concluding, that, however their operations may be directed in *Germany*, the ultimate object of them lies in *America*. Gentlemen have talk'd a great deal of religion, and a religious war. I am no stranger to the weaknesses of some powers in that respect, but I look upon religion, sir, to be only the side wind of ambition amongst princes. But supposing it, sir, to be what we may call the cardinal point of their political compass; how is the matter alter'd? the tools of the church of *Rome* are taught that it is necessary to acquire power in order to establish religion, so that the work of ambition is always sure to go forward whether religion be their primary or secondary view.

Therefore, sir, in the present case, it does not signify a farthing whether the present is a war of religion or of ambition; we are sure that it is a war designed on the part of our enemies, to strip us of our most valuable properties. Their religion teaches them to do that, to begin there. They can succeed in no other way; the popish religion never did succeed any other way but by strengthening themselves and weakening their adversaries.

Gentlemen, I know, have said that if the views of the *French* are upon *America*, why ought we not to have *America* in our eye likewise? I agree, sir, that we ought, but then, sir, I think we have our eye upon *America*, when we fix it upon any spot of the globe, where the power of *France* is to be curb'd or her injustice chastized. If we can, by supporting his *Prussian* Majesty, divert the *French* from pursuing those schemes that must infallibly give them a superiority by sea; we provide in the most effectual manner for our settlements in *America*. Give me leave therefore to say, that gentlemen do not take a sufficiently comprehensive view of the *French* politics, when they make a distinction between *Germany* and *America*. For when they have nothing to fear from *Germany*, we shall have every thing to fear for *America*. The efforts they

are now making in *Germany* would not be worth the blood and treasure it has cost them, if the *German* quarrel (for such, sir, I must call it, tho' consequentlly it has become our quarrel) between the Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Prussia*, was their ultimate design of their operations in *Germany*.

Is it, sir, to be imagin'd, that the *French* would spend millions of money, and sacrifice a hundred thousand of their best troops (for, sir, it can be prov'd this war has not already cost them less, merely to obtain justice and reparation for the hereditary enemy of their country). If we reflect, sir, upon the manner in which the *French* entered into this war, we cannot hesitate a moment in concluding that their interest in *America*, was the motive that drew their sword in *Germany*. They had no quarrel, they could have none with the electorate of *Hanover*, had they not imagin'd that his majesty's natural concern for that electorate, would divert the storm from that, by sacrificing our interest in *America*. They were happily deceiv'd, for his majesty's virtue disdain'd such an exchange; he shew'd himself a true king of *England*, even at the expence of his ruined electorate.

I am very ready, sir, to admit, and I really believe, that the *French* out-witted themselves, by their marching to *Hanover*, and that the spoils of the electorate, great as they were, did not compensate for the immense sums of money and numbers of men which the conquest of it cost them. The *French*, sir, by a wonderful concurrence of events in favour of his *Prussian* majesty, were driven out of *Hanover*, and their affairs upon the brink of ruin in *Germany*. But this, sir, is so far from being an argument against aiding the king of *Prussia*, that it is the strongest reason that can be urged, why we ought to support him with more power and spirit than ever. We have it now, sir, in our power, to give them such a diversion, as will oblige them to look at home, and if we let it slip through our hands, we shall be the worst of madmen.

Having said thus much, sir, in favour of Continental Measures, to which I shall always profess myself a Friend, when properly circumscribed, give me leave to say once more, that there is a certain species of them, to which I should give my dissent. For instance, sir, if five hundred thousand pounds can enable the king of *Prussia* to maintain double the number of men, that we can furnish him with for the same money: I should be against furnishing the men, and that for reasons which are too obvious for me to take up your time farther in explaining. One reason I have, and I mention it here, because, I believe it is a singular one, though it has not, on that account, the less weight with me. I think, sir, that this country can spare no men at present. I think, the want of labouring hands is the greatest calamity we are now threatened with, and feel all over *England*. It is true, I may be told, that Soldiers are no great labourers and manufacturers. But, sir, there are few of them who are not bred to some kind of labour or other, and they still are of service in country towns. However, as some gentlemen may think that consideration too insconsiderable to ground an argument upon, I am of Opinion, sir, that we may have occasion at home, or in *America* for all the men we can spare, and if we were to send twelve or fourteen thousand men (for, I think, it would be ridiculous to send fewer) to the King of *Prussia*, we must supply them out of the working part of the nation, which must manifestly add to the dearth of Provisions, and discontent of the poorer sort, that is now so visibly seen and felt all over the kingdom.

I shall not take your time farther up, only I hope, that the measure which has been wisely conducted by his Majesty, will meet with so general an approbation of both at home and abroad, that our Enemies shall no longer flatter themselves, and reproach us with being a divided people.

(*The Reply to this incur next.*)

BEFORE we proceed to illustrate the great merit, which the poets who lived under Elizabeth, James I. and Charles I. had, in the improvement of our language, it is proper to mention the common translation of the Scriptures, which was undertaken and compleated by the command of James I. As it was the work of different Divines, so there is a great diversity in the stile of the composition. It is plain, however, that they ow'd a great deal to the former translations, and in many places they are almost literally the same. Notwithstanding this, if we consider its importance, its difficulty, and, above all, the vast variety of opinions, and contradictory authorities concerning the meaning of the original, the translation is, upon the whole, perhaps the best executed, and most unexceptionable work of the kind, that ever appeared in the world.

It has, in fact, for about 150 years past, been the standard by which the ideas affixt to words, have been determined, and it will be found, upon an accurate review, that in a country of such licentiousness both in writing and thinking, the consistency of the *English* tongue could have been preserved by no other means than by appealing to a work, where the fluctuation incident to a living language, is restrained, by having recourse to a dead language where that fluctuation no longer exists, and, which, at least, ought to fix the meaning of the words into which it is translated.

I admit that a more elegant; or rather a more smart, translation may now be formed, but neither elegance nor smartness are the reigning characteristics of holy writ. Plainness always is, but it is a plainness that often admits the sublime and the pathetic, and where these are required our translators have sometimes succeeded to a degree, that I had almost said does no discredit to the original.

A review of this translation, by authority, has been often thought of, and sometimes proposed. Such a review, with regard to the meaning of the original, may, in a few, and but a very few, passages be proper; but a review of it only with an intention to ornament the stile, if executed, would, I apprehend go far towards unhinging our language. The bounds of this paper does not admit my giving my reasons for this opinion,

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with regard to our translation of the Bible, but I cannot help thinking that such a review may be very proper with regard to the book of Common Prayer.

The latter was compiled gradually, and by men, who, many of them, either secretly favoured Popery, or had great doubts concerning some controverted points. The greatest part of the Liturgy being no other than a translation from popish books of worship, the compilers of which had ting'd their Latin with a strong cast of superstition and enthusiasm; the same expressions were faithfully convey'd in the translation, and this is the true cause of the many exceptionable passages that, in some late writings have been objected to in our Liturgy, and which have even stumbled some rational well-wishers to the worship of our Church.

The Papists themselves were so sensible of what I have observed, that in the famous controversies, immediately before the Revolution between them and the divines of the church of England, which did so much honour to the latter; the expressions in our liturgy that seem'd to favour Popery, were strongly urged in its defence. I recollect one in particular, which I shall mention, because I don't remember it being made use of since that time, and which evidently turns upon a, perhaps study'd, incorrectness of language. For the Papists urged that transubstantiation was believed by our first reformers, and the strong argument they urged for it was, that our church catechism says, the *body and blood of Christ, is VERILY AND INDEED received by the faithful in the Lord's supper.*

Next to the translation of the Bible and the Common prayer Book, the works of Shakespear are undoubtedly the leading criterion of our language. He enrich'd it with phrases, and sometimes with words, that are now classical in England, and have been adopted by all succeeding writers. If he failed in any thing, it was his introducing some provincial expressions, that not being understood in or near the capital, have occasioned most of, or all, the scannifications which his editors have committed. A Middlesex or Oxfordshire man for instance, does not conceive that in Staffordshire a *wurzitch*, was a common expression for a young girl or woman; that a *card* in our Northern parts signifies a *brawling vagabond*, and to *bery*, means to *spoil*, or to *take by might*, with a thousand provincialities of that kind; the true explanation of

which would render the very first edition of Shakespear the most compleat by far that has yet appeared.

Shakespear is so much an original, that it is in vain to attempt to explain his meaning by other printed authorities, and it is dangerous sometimes to do it even by his own. He is the only dramatic writer that gives not only different sentiments, but a different language to different characters. The very idiom in which his English Kings and heroes speak, differs from those of Greece and Rome. The style of *Othello* has not the least resemblance to that of *Macbeth*, nor the language of *Hamlet*, to that of *Lear*. Was this diversity of style to be examined by an ordinary critic, who knows nothing of Shakespear, he would pronounce his several plays to be wrote by several authors, but a more discerning one would say of his speeches, *Facies non omnibus una, — nec diversatazen*; tho' the resemblance can be found out by no other characteristic but that of EXCELLENCE.

Shakespear had but few predecessors in the dramatic art to whom he could be beholden; and we find even few of his contemporaries who can be called even second to him. *Maffenger* is, if any deserve that rank, but he is *longa proximus intervallo*. Ben. Johnson, in his tragedies, has not the least spark of a great writer; *Maffenger* must have been esteemed a very great writer, had it not been for Shakespear.

Some parts of Shakespear's comedies, are as fine models for prose writing, as his tragedies are for poetry. Several of his comic characters speak with a freedom and ease, to which no modern writer has attained, and I am convinced that had any of his epistolary or literary compositions descended to posterity, we should have found him to be as great a prose writer, as he was a poet.

Some may think it amazing, that our language was far from owing any improvement to the abilities of Ben. Johnson, who was a man of learning and great critical knowledge. But we are to reflect, that his learning was attended by pride, and his knowledge by whim. Conscious of having studied the ancients; and in some of his plays, having equalled, if not outdone their most correct characters of conduct, and imagining that the public paid less homage to his learning, than they did to Shakespear's genius, he wrapt himself up in a fullon kind of oddity, and was in fact

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the very *Mores* he describes: disdaining either to speak or to write in the common way, he studied phrases that never can be brought into common use, and departing entirely from the Character of the English language, he prested it into the service of the antiquits: tho' Plautus seems to have been his favourite, and his model. He even took the whimsical turn of versifying *Cicero*, *Sallust*, and other authors of antiquity, and bringing them upon the stage with great pomp and gravity; witness his tragedy of *Catiline*. But tho' the sense of those authors is minutely preserved, the whole is a piece of buskin'd burlesque, and the audience would have been equally entertain'd had the speeches been in latin. Notwithstanding this, Johnson till within these 50 years, was a more venerable name in English poetry, than Shakespear; for, being himself a man both of wit and learning, with a keen turn for satire, he received great incense from the writers of those days partly through esteem, and partly through fear. Hence it is that we know a great many more particulars of him than of Shakespear. Notwithstanding this, the latter was always the favourite of the public, for this plain reason, because they understood his language.

The plays that go under the name of *Beaumont* and *Fletcher*, are of a very different character from those of *Johnson*, and tho' not comparable to some of his in true merit, greatly exceed them in point of language. They imitated Shakespear, as far as he was imitable, in the turn and ease of his prose dialogue, and by endeavouring to suit themselves to the genteel part of the audience, their stile thereby hit the taste both of the great and the vulgar. It does not indeed create such exquisite sensation as that of Shakespear, but it has great freedom and pliability, and enters very readily into the current service of life. It is surprising therefore we know so little as we do, of these pair of authors, who must have been men of fashion, and knowledge in business.

The truth is, towards the end of James the first's reign, many persons of rank who were men o' sense, began to be secretly disgusted with the pedantry and affectation which then distorted our language, and in their private correspondences, cultivated a freedom, and indeed a gracefulness, of stile, which had it been made public, would have done them little service in their preferment either in church or state. This viciated taste was not entirely owing to James. Elizabeth herself in her more advanced

years, had a failing that is often incident to a great genius, that of affecting a character in which she was greatly flattered, but did not in reality posses, I mean that of learning, tho', it must be own'd, she posses'd as much if not more than was necessary for a Queen. This affectation, however, so much infected her stile, after she was 40 years of age, that it is intersected with latinisms, græcisms, and foreign idioms, and in some places becomes almost oracular, and like Shakespear's justice, full of wise saws, and beard of formal cut.

I do not here presume to throw out this observation upon so great a name by way of censure. Her writing in that manner, considering the parties she had to deal with, gave her an air of importance, and was often of vast service to her affairs and personal reputation, as learning and wisdom in that age were always held to go together. But I am obliged to take notice of it for the consequences it had. For the manner that in her had an air of majesty and prudence, when adopted (as all her manners were) by her divines and courtiers, and from thence by others, became perplext and pedantic. I cannot, however, help introducing here an anecdote of her reign, which is by no means foreign to the subject I now treat on.

One Mr. Wilson after receiving a university education, coming up to London to push his fortune, attach'd himself to Lord Treasurer Burleigh, whom he persecuted with letters (some of which are in Stryke's collection) in the most abject strain, that venality could dictate. And Burleigh, who had a profess'd insensibility either of wit or want, took no notice of his suppliant for a long time; but the Queen happening to be then in the very height of war with Philip of Spain, and wanting to animate her subjects in her quarrel, one day asked Burleigh, whether he could recommend to her, any one who was capable of translating the Philippics of Demosthenes. Burleigh requiring a day or two to consider, sent for Wilson, whom he found to be a shrewd sensible man, and well qualified for the undertaking the Queen required. In short he was employ'd, the translation (which is now very scarce) was publish'd, and prov'd so spirited a one, that it more than answer'd the Queen's ends, which were to infuse into her own subjects, the same aversion to Philip of Spain, that Demosthenes wanted to infuse into the Athenians, against Philip of Macedon. Elizabeth, who understood Greek

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Greek so well, as to be able to translate some part of *Xenophon*, (a part of which I have seen in her own hand writing,) was so well pleased with this, and the translator's abilities, that soon after she made Doctor Wilson one of her principal secretaries of state.

Having mentioned translators, I cannot help mentioning *Philemon Holland*, who lived at this time, and was the most voluminous translator that ever existed. It is true he understood no language but English and French, and his stile is excessively poor, as well as his performance unfaithful; but it is inconceivable of what service his performances were to the English language. It gave his readers the sense and sentiments of the ancients; and tho' I am far from thinking *Shakespeare* was destitute of a competent knowledge of the learned languages, yet it is impossible he could have acquired the amazing knowledge he discovered of the history and manners of antiquity, without the medium of translation.

But besides *Philemon Holland* great numbers of other translators from all languages appeared under Elizabeth and James; and nothing can furnish us with a stronger proof of the excellency of the ancients than by reflecting that despicable (and nothing could be more so) as most of those translations were, they were bought up and read by the public with the greatest avidity. They began gradually to perceive that simplicity of narrative or reasoning was the character of the ancients, and this led them to dislike the stile and manner of their own learned men, who aspired at ferment, by deviating from nature.

James the I. who in the church, the universities, and the law, was the rewarder, patron and protector of all quibbling, punning, and absurdity of language, and who seems to have made them his criterions of judging of all kind of literary merit, in his parliamentary speeches, and some of his theological treatises, discovered great proficiency in the same artz. Notwithstanding this, when *James* had a mind to lay aside that pedantry, which he thought was inseparable to the character of a wise King, no man, in his dominions, had a more free, nervous, or even pathetic, manner of writing, and for this, I can appeal to any person who, without prejudice, reads his *Basilicon doron*, or, *advice to his son*.

But it happened fortunately for the English language, that the want of learning was one of the qualities that *James* requi-

red in his favourites at court; and the reign of *Charles I.* with regard to the subject I am now treating of, was like one of those Norwegian summers, where the verdure immediately succeeds the snow. The public dispatches, the private correspondences of statesmen of all kinds, and the debates in parliament, passed in a language, that far surpasses any thing of the kind we have since seen, and exceed any thing of antiquity. For the proof of this assertion I need but appeal to the printed transactions of that time⁵ and to the authentic speeches of *Deering*, *Hambden*, *Wentworth*, *Hide*, *Digby*, *Falkland*, and a hundred others, who by being not named, are injur'd by particularising any.

It is however observable, that those great men who thus shone out, the champions of liberty, and the ornaments of learning, were gentlemen, who before had very little or no connections with the court, and had been form'd in the shade of that retirement which the arbitrary measures of government at that time had render'd the post of honour. Most of them by their speeches and writings dignified the cause of freedom, but no sooner did the opposition become unconstitutional, and degenerated into downright rebellion, than they join'd, fought for, and dy'd, in the King's service. On the other hand, when men of darker designs got the upper hand, public speaking of every kind, fell into the most contemptible character it ever had in England. I cannot here help doing justice to *Charles*, that the papers which he drew up with his own hand in prison, when not so much as a menial servant was suffer'd to attend, far less to assist, him; are, in point of diction, infinitely superior to the compositions of both houses of parliament, upon the same heads.

The like poverty of stile infected all the writings of the party. The pulpits resounded with the most abject stuff, from all the ruling sects; and even the great *Milton* in the character of a prose writer, is as desppicable, as he is divine, in that of a poet. Nothing can be more perplex'd, mean and unintelligible than the speeches and papers delivered and publish'd by *Cromwell*, *St. John*, *Vane*, and the regicides in general, and it was held as a state crime in those days, for any man to express himself in the language of common sense.

Had it not been for this fatal interruption of the constitution, and had the troubles of *Charles* ended with legal opposition made to his arbitrary measures it is more than

than probable that the English language under him would have been brought to a much higher perfection than it has at present. But as I have now compleated the bounds of a letter, I shall reserve what I have further to say on this head till my next. I am

*Your constant reader,
and humble Servant.*

(To be continued and concluded in our next.)

Of the SCOTCH NATION.

LETTER II.

SIR,

I Am very free to own, that though, before I came hither, I was at great pains to inform myself as to the nature and dispositions, the manners and the ways of living of the *Scots*, yet I now find by experience, that all the notions I had built upon information were mistaken.

The very reason a *Scotsman* gives, why his country is not as well cultivated, and as rich as *England*, is a reproach upon himself and his ancestors. He admits, nay he boasts, that naturally both the soil and the climate is as good as those of *England*, but it is not so well cultivated: the reason he assigns for that is, that the Inhabitants are too poor. All this is true; and indeed if we reflect that the *Scotch* nobility and gentry of the last and former ages, nay even till within these forty years, affected grandeur more than wealth; that they did not desire their tenants to dig or to plough for them, but to follow, and to fight for them; that personal attendance was the tenure of the possessions of the lower people; that a man of any rank, even in common journeys, was attended for parade by scores of his tenants; that they had no other will but his; that his determination was their law, and his power their asylum. Whoever considers all these, and many other circumstances I can mention, will be amazed how their country could be cultivated so, as to furnish them with the common necessities of life.

This grandeur and pompous appearance, which the chief amongst the *Scots* required, was incompatible with plenty or property amongst their inferiors, who they knew, by the example of the *English*, would soon emancipate themselves from their power, had they the means of disputing their pleasure. The leases of the tenants therefore,

were always short and precarious; they were generally removable at will; nor durst they object the strongest forms of law, to the slightest intention of their superiors.

This country has not at this day got the better of the evils, which such a constitution had introduced, nor of the prejudices that attended it. The entails of estates that were so common in *Scotland*, are destructive of all civil policy, or national improvement. It were easy to be demonstrated, that they lock up the exertion of one third of the national wealth; that they cramp the spirit of industry; that they fetter the hands, not only of the benevolent, but of the active, the understanding, and the enterprizing, part of the nation; and that till the whole system of their law, in that respect, is altered, the efforts of publick spirit here never can be effectual.

But this and many other disadvantages, which the *Scots* labour under from their attachment to their antient constitution, might have been remedied, had not the act of *Union*, (you'll pardon my freedom) been the most monstrous incoherent measure that ever was executed upon a right principle. To think of reconciling the interest and affections of two nations, and not uniting them in laws and religion, was an absurdity, that nothing but the necessity of the conjuncture can excuse: but how it can be now remedied, becomes not me to say. The powers by which the *Union* was contracted, no longer exist; the independency of each kingdom is blended into one; nor can a contract, especially of such importance as that is, be either altered or dissolved, but by the same powers that made it; unless (which is not the case of the treaty of the *Union*) some provision is made to point out a remedy, if experience should convince either people, that what has been stipulated, turns out to the disadvantage of both.

Their forms of judicature, of laws and proceedings, so different from those of *England*, are perpetually awakening in the *Scots* ideas to the prejudice of the people with whom they are united, and ought to be incorporated. The number of their judges, which far exceed those of *England*, has proved one of the greatest scourges of this land. The institution of the College of Justice by the Fifth James, was perhaps at that time a wise measure; but had it been foreseen, that all its judicial power was to fall into the hands of laymen, some one or other of whom must have an in-

terest, either immediately or remately, in every cause that comes before them, the institution probably never had taken place. What makes the case still more deplorable, is, that those *Senators of the College of Justice*, or *Lords of Session*, as they are called, have the law in their own breasts, and determine in matters of property, without a jury; nor is there any appeal from them but to a *British Parliament*, the expences of which generally ruin one of the parties, or perhaps both.

I believe, my friend, you and I should think our properties extremely precarious, if, even in *England*, wide and populous as it is, they were to be determined without a jury, by a set of men hackney'd in the ways of law, and under no controul, but their own caprice or pleasure. But what must be the case in a narrow country, in which there is scarce a family of note, that has not some connection with another, and where they have not, as we have in *England*, the temptations of money to make up for blood or quality, and therefore their intermarriages are generally with those of their own birth and rank; I say in such a country, where the bench of justice is composed of men of the better fashioned families, how many instances may we suppose of the poor obtaining justice against the great, and of equity removing that oppression, to which, as I have already hinted, the feudal constitutions so much subjected the people of *Scotland*? but of this enough.

The *Scots*, however, when they found it for their interest, were not at all scrupulous of admitting deviations from their antient constitution. By that, they had no house of lords, and consequently no peers of parliament, in our sense of the word. By the *Union* the *British* house of peers received into their number sixteen of the Scotch hereditary parliament-men, who are chosen out of the rest of the nobility by themselves, while those not chosen, enjoy all the privilege of *British* peers, except that of sitting in parliament; and though by construction of the treaty of *Union*, they cannot themselves be created *British* peers, yet their sons may, and upon the death of their fathers they thereby acquire an influence in the legislature far superior to what any *Englishman* can enjoy, and even greater than that of the princes of the blood. It is true, this part of the prerogative has been tenderly exerted, but who can answer for what may happen; and who cannot but lament the miscarriage

of the peerage-bill, which would have abolished that novelty in the *British* constitution, an elective seat in a house of peers, determinable and renewable every seven years?

But to resume the thread of my observations. — The *Scots* at present affect rather to be thought the *rivals*, than the *apes*, of *English luxury*. It is incredible into what ridicule and inconsistency this humour often throws them. The extravagant encouragement, which the most wretched players and musicians meet with at *Edinburgh*, betrays their want of judgment as well as economy, and there is no absurdity, into which their passion to appear as people of fashion, does not daily plunge them; for it is no uncommon thing amongst them to see theatres and music-meetings crowded with audiences, that never in their lives read a word of a play, or understood a note of music.

It is with a degree of sensible concern, that I take notice of those absurdities, because they have much worse consequences, than the rendering the present practisers of them the objects of ridicule, for they are as destructive as they are foolish. A Scotch man or woman, educated at *Edinburgh*, is sure to conceive an early prepossession in favour of those wretched performers, which sticks with them all their lives. The future judgment of almost all mankind, is greatly influenced by first appearances, but the *Scots* are remarkable in this respect. Their attachment to their country makes them adopt the very follies and defects of their countrymen, and even when they come to *London*, they retain a noble, if you will a *native*, distrelish for almost every elegance of entertainment, because they did not see it practised at home. But could any man of sense have a worse notion of the *Scots*, if he saw them disdain all those entertainments till they could have them in perfection. This would be attended by a double advantage: in the first place, it would prevent that ridiculous taste for public exhibitions and appearances of all kind, which the *Scots* at present possess, and which even their travelling into other countries, as I have often observed, does not at all cure.

But a second and far greater advantage, attending such a self-denial, would be the saving of money, and what is far more precious than money, the *time*, and perhaps the *moral*s of the younger sort. In this they would be justified by the practice of

of the city of London, which never would suffer the theatre of Goodman's-Fields to be revived, for fear of debauching their youth. If this conduct was wise in a city like London, how much wiser must it be in a city, that, like Edinburgh, wants to emerge into significance, in which she never can succeed, but by cultivating in the minds of the youth of both sexes, sentiments of economy and modesty, the habits of industry and application, a contempt for shew, an aversion to prodigality, and, in short, every principle which is the reverse of what a tender mind is apt to imbibe, either from the example or the practice of tasteless pleasures, and ill-judged prodigality. For my part, I have always observed, in all purposes and pursuits of life, that false taste is expensive, and true taste is frugal; the reason is plain, for true taste is nothing else but the propriety of design and execution, suited to every man's circumstances. For a man of 100l. a-year to lay out a beautiful garden, be it ever so much according to the rules of art, or to build a fine house, be it ever so agreeable to the principles of architecture, if either of them are beyond what his income can support, such a man does not discover taste, but extravagance. But the case is still worse, if both house and garden are wretched in the design, and unhappy in the execution, and yet require double the gentleman's fortune to support them.

This, I am sorry to say it, is too often the case in this country. Unluckily for private gentlemen, they have the materials and the rage of building and gardening; and to compleat their misfortune, heaven, some years ago, visited them with the scourge of an enterprising, ignorant, and therefore expensive architect, who has filled their country with houses, where not a single order is observed, and with designs where all elegance is disregarded. The charity of the institutions can scarcely atone for the heaviness of the hospitals which rise every where about Edinburgh, at an immense expence; and I have known many a noble design brought from abroad, ruined in the execution by the caprice and ignorance either of the proprietor or undertaker, or of both.

The situation of Edinburgh would be delightful, did it contain but the sixth part of the houses and inhabitants that live in it. The ascent from the tower, which is called the *Nether Bow*, would be the noblest and most august in the world, were

it not for a few wretched shops, that stand in the very middle of the street, and intercept the eye in its direction to the rye majestic of the *Castle*, which is built upon a rock so bold and so high, that it fills the sight with every thing that is delightful and terrible. Yet, to the reproach of their civil policy, those wretched booths have stood immemorially, though besides the mischief I have already mentioned, they cover the body of the great church, a very noble edifice, and standing almost in a line with one side of the street. The void space between the city and the castle affords on both sides the finest natural landscape that I ever beheld, and in any other country would be decorated with every thing that art could contribute to its beauty, but, so far from that, here, the ground is so rough that it can scarcely be trod upon; and is without a tree for shelter, or a seat for repose.

Mean while, were a people the most cleanly in the world to inhabit Edinburgh, as it is now over-built, it must soon be in the same dirty condition it is in at present; nor indeed is it possible to prevent it.

The height of the houses, the narrowness and steepness of the lanes, the want of running water, the impracticability of having sewers, and a thousand other inconveniences, concur in making this city the most disagreeable place of habitation that can be well conceived. A large morass upon the South side, overflow'd half the year with water, laid out in a most wretched taste with willow-walks, narrow and slimy, is the *St. James's Park* of Edinburgh, nor is the royal palace adorned with the least bit of garden or planting. A low rude stone wall incloses an immense barren mountain, which is called the *King's-Park*, and before one gets to any of these outlets, he is so fatigued with travelling through the streets, that he has very little relish for the small relief they afford from the smoak and stench of the town. The abbey of *Holy-rood-house* and *Heriot's-Hospital*, answer pretty well to the printed descriptions of them. The hall called the *Parliament-House*, is a very noble room, and its roof resembles that of *Westminster-Hall*. The street about the *Cross*, where their lawyers, merchants, shopkeepers, and all kind of people, resort to, by way of an exchange in the middle of the day, is the most inconvenient that possibly can be conceived for that purpose, being exposed every minute to

the interruptions of coaches, carts, drays, horses, and all kinds of incumbrances.

I am unwilling to pursue this topographical description any farther, nor should I have attempted it at all, were it not that it is intimately connected with the main design of these letters, as the genius of a people directs them in the conveniences and habits of life. That uncleanliness of which we accuse the Scots, is, if I mistake not, chiefly, if not entirely, owing to most of their young people of both sexes, living in the early parts of their lives at *Edinburgh*, where, as I observed before, it is impossible to be cleanly. The habits they contract there, are confirmed by the examples of their equals or betters: they stick with them all their lives after, and are the true sources of that indelicacy which is so remarkable here. I am the more confirmed in this opinion, by my having frequently observed, that the young gentlemen and ladies, who are sent abroad from this country without being permitted to reside at *Edinburgh*, fall in more naturally than any other people with the turn and the manners of those they live amongst. The reason is, that the habits they contract in the country are effaceable by example, company, and conversation: but the habits that example, company and conversation inspire, become dear to young persons; their pride is concerned to retain them, and they will naturally relapse into them, though they may be obliged or persuaded to disuse them for a while. I have been told that some ladies here are under visible uneasiness, if they are obliged to receive or entertain company in any room but their own bed-chamber, though perhaps their house is provided with two or three very decent parlours; and I have seen some of their gentlemen angry, that an *English* servant gave him a clean plate, knife and fork, when a service was shifted. If you take the freedom to remonstrate either with the gentleman or the lady upon those indelicacies, they will frankly acknowledge all you say to be very true; but it has been their way, and custom is every thing. Mean while, I have known many exceptions to this observation, and in some houses in *Scotland*, I have seen cleanliness carried even to a troublesome excess. This too is blameable, because it often proceeds from affectation; while some think that they can never do enough to wipe off the national reproach of their country.

A man who has been used to live in *England*, might live extremely well in *Scotland*, if he were in a situation that gave him an opportunity to rear and fatten his own stock of poultry and butchers meat. Where any pains is taken in this respect, both are excellent, and in every respect equal to the *English*. But though the common markets afford as much variety as ours do of both kinds, they are inferior to ours in the goodness of the commodity. They excel us however, greatly in their liquors; and if you go so far as three shillings a bottle for *French* wine, you have it better than any you can get for the money in *England*. Their rum, which they now import directly from the *West Indies*, is far superior to any sold in *England*; the malt liquor in gentlemen's houses is excellent; and they have made it penal to encourage the consumption of *French* brandy, though I can say no great matters in commendation of the spirits which they manufacture themselves.

With regard to the state of the fine arts and learning in *Scotland* at present, I am afraid it is upon the decline, and has been hurt by that spirit of commerce, which has so lately sprung up amongst them. I have heard it much questioned here whether the exchange is not for the better: but I think, this can be made no question, unless it can be made appear, that the two pursuits are incompatible with one another. The examples of *England*, *France*, *Holland*, a great part of *Germany*, and of ancient *Greece*, shew us, that commerce and manufactures never flourished so well, as when their progress went hand in hand with that of learning and the fine arts. Sculpture and painture are known here only from books: almost the same thing may be said of architecture; and gardening, the only acquisition that true taste has made in *England* for these forty years past, is very little understood here in any other sense than that of rearing fruits and flowers.

Nothing can be a more ridiculous supposition, than that the species of music, which does so much honour to this country, was introduced here by *David Rizzio*, the unhappy *Italian* secretary to *Mary Queen of Scots*. That unfortunate prince, it is true, at first engaged him as a voice for her chapel; but we have all the reason in the world to believe, that he never composed an air in his life. The music of a country is as peculiar to it, as its soil, air, or product;

doubt; and there are still extant in score many of those tunes, that are attributed to David Riccio, and were for a hundred years before his time the music of their churches. It is true, they were burlesqued by the reformers, to bring the church service into contempt; and the discouragement, which this native music meets with in Scotland, gives us no favourable idea of the good taste of the patrons of their concerts. I cannot help thinking, that this is a consideration more important than it is commonly believed to be, and that the native music of a country has prodigious effects upon the tempers and the courage of the people. This was eminently seen in the case of the Spartans, and many other nations of antiquity. The famous song of *Rollo* assisted the *Normans* to conquer *England*. There is to this day a species of music that fires a *Swiss* with the love of his country; and I remember that one of the strongest circumstances that appeared upon the trial of one of our sea captains in the late war, was his discouraging his boatswain from singing the glorious 92.

But to pursue my subject —

It is plain from a great number of Greek and Roman authors, which abound in Scotland, that there was a time when these languages were understood and studied there. Instead of that, their descendants have run into a flimsy French and English course of reading. Being destitute of all genius for poetry, they are fond of the chastity of French composition. They retail scraps from the *Spectator*. *Voltaire* is their delight, and *Montesquieu* their admiration. This cheap reading furnishes the brains of those, who, by their professions, ought to be men of sense and learning amongst them; but it never enters into their heads that learning is not to be acquired at second hand, that works of entertainment ought not to be the sole food of the mind, and that borrowed wit is of all things the most despicable. The reverse of this kind of reading formerly employ'd the men of learned professions amongst the Scots; but the truth is, that the present constitution of their church makes it worth no man's while to go above the *Namby Pamby* reading of the times; and whether the government will think Scotland of so much importance, as to propose any encouragement for correcting this vitiated taste, is what I cannot determine. My own opinion is, that they will not; and that the revival of learning in Scot-

land is as distant as that of commerce and manufactures is near.

I am, Sir,
Edinburgh,
April 9. Your most obedient servant.

*The WRIT of HABEAS CORPUS
briefly explained, and the present doubts
concerning its extent, impartially stated.*

THAT precious jewel, called the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, which is nowhere to be found but in the British dominions, and which is the great barrier of British liberty, is, I find, so little understood, and the present disputes relating to it are so much mistaken by most people, that I have been induced to draw up a short account of it.

By the original form of our constitution it was provided, that no person should be imprisoned or confined, but by due course of law; which fundamental rule of our constitution was declared and confirmed by the 29th chapter our Great Charter; and for enforcing this rule, several sorts of writs were, in old times, provided, the chief of which, and now the most usual, was the writ of *Habeas Corpus*, so called from some of the words in the writ, as all writs were formerly in Latin; which writ is an order from the King, directing the person in whose custody any one is by the complainant suggested to be, to bring his prisoner, together with the cause of such prisoner's commitment, before his Majesty at Westminster, against such a day; and upon his return of this writ, the cause of the commitment is enquired into, and the prisoner is discharged, bailed, or remanded to prison, as his Majesty, that is to say his Majesty's court at Westminster, shall find just. But, in some of the reigns before that of Charles the Second, several encroachments had been made upon this fundamental rule of our happy constitution; and as a man illegally committed might remain a long time in prison, before he could have the benefit of his *Habeas Corpus*; therefore, in the 31st of that reign, an act of parliament was passed, intitled, *An act for the better securing the liberty of the subject, and for prevention of imprisonment beyond seas*; the most material clauses of which were in substance as follows:

1. That whosoever any *Habeas Corpus* shall be served upon any officer, or other person,

person, or left at the prison with any of the under-officers or deputies, within three days after (unless the commitment were for treason or felony expressed in the warrant) the prisoner, upon payment or tender of charges, to be endorsed on the writ, not exceeding 12 d. per mile, and giving his own bond for payment of the charges of carrying him back, if remanded, and not to escape by the way, shall be brought, and the writ returned, and the cause of his imprisonment certified, unto or before such person or persons before whom the said writ is made returnable, unless the place of commitment be more than 20 miles distant; and if so, and not above 100 miles, then within ten days; if further off, then within 20 days, and no longer.

2. Such writs shall be signed by the person awarding the same, and persons committed, unless as aforesaid, or detained out of term, or any one on their behalf, may complain to the lord chancellor, or keeper, or any judge, who, upon view of the copy of commitment, or oath of its being denied, shall, upon request by such persons, or any on their behalf, attested and subscribed by two witnesses, grant a *Habeas Corpus*, under the seal of their respective courts, returnable immediately; and the prisoner, within two days after he shall be brought up, shall be discharged, entering into a recognizance, with one or more sureties, to appear in the King's-bench next term, or at the next assizes, sessions, or general gaol delivery, or such other court where the offence is cognizable, into which court, the writ, return, and recognizance aforesaid, shall be certified; unless it shall appear, that the party is detained upon a legal process out of some court, or by warrant of some justice of peace for offences not bailable.

3. Persons neglecting two terms after their imprisonment to pray a *Habeas Corpus*, shall not have any in vacation time, in pursuance of this act.

4. Officers refusing to make their returns, or to bring the prisoners as aforesaid, or to deliver, within six hours after demand, a copy of the commitment, shall, for the first offence, forfeit to the party grieved 200 l. and for the second 200 l. and be incapable to hold his office.

5. No person delivered upon a *Habeas Corpus*, shall be again committed for the same offence, other than by order and process of court; and persons knowingly recommitting any, contrary to this act, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 300 l.

6. Persons committed for treason or felony, expressed in the warrant, upon prayer in open court, the first week of the term, or day of the sessions of oyer and terminer, or gaol delivery, to be brought to trial, if not indicted in that term or sessions, shall upon motion the last day of that term or sessions, be let out upon bail, unless it appear upon oath, that the king's witnesses could not be produced that term or sessions; and if such persons, upon such prayer, shall not be indicted and tried the second term or sessions, or tried and acquitted, they shall be discharged.

7. Persons committed for any crime shall not be removed into the custody of any other officer, unless by some legal writ, (with some exceptions mentioned in the act) and the persons signing any warrants for removal, contrary to this act, and the officers obeying them, shall incur the forfeitures abovementioned both for the first and second offence.

8. Any judge denying any *Habeas Corpus*, by this act required to be granted, shall forfeit to the party grieved, 500 l.

9. No subject inhabiting within the realm, shall be sent prisoner out of it, into any foreign parts. Persons so imprisoned may have an action of false imprisonment against all such as shall commit or transport them, or advise or assist in the same; and shall recover costs and damages, not to be less than 500 l. and the persons offending shall be incapable of any office within the British dominions, shall incur the statute of praemunire, and be incapable of any pardon from the King.

10. The act not to extend to such as shall by contract in writing, upon earnest received, agree with any person to be transported, or to persons convicted of felony and praying to be transported, or to persons reliant in this realm that shall have committed any capital offence in any other of the British dominions.

11. Persons committed upon suspicion, either as principals or accessories before the fact, of having been guilty of any petty treason or felony expressed in the warrant, shall not be removed or bailed by virtue of this act, or in any other manner than might have been before the making thereof.

This is the chief substance of the famous act, now commonly called the *Habeas Corpus* act, by which the liberty of the subject then seemed to have been fully provided for; but it soon appeared that it was not; for lawyers seem in all ages to have been as ingenious at knocking off the fetters

ters put by the law upon power, as the celebrated Jack Shepherd was at knocking off the fetters put upon him by the goaler. By this law it seems, indeed, to have been determined, that every crime was bailable except treason or felony, and consequently, for every other crime, the judges were obliged to grant a *Habeas Corpus*, and to admit the prisoner to bail; but then they found a way to keep him in goal as long as they pleased, by insisting upon excessive bail, and imposing excessive fines: this was in some measure provided against by the declaration of our rights and liberties at the revolution, which, among other articles, declares, *That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted:* without, however, determining what bail or fine shall be deemed excessive, or what punishment shall be deemed cruel and unusual, as might have been expected at such a remarkable crisis, so that both our liberty and property still depends upon the moderation of the executive power, or the independency of our parliaments.

But this is not the only defect of the *Habeas Corpus* act; for, with respect to the poor, there is a very great one which is not as yet any way provided for, and that is, the expence a man, poor as well as rich, must be at, before he can have the benefit of this act. Even in London, the fees of the writ are more than a very poor man can raise; but, over and above these fees, a man who is confined in any place above 2 or 300 measured miles from London, must pay to the person who has him in custody, 10 or 15 l. sterling, before such person can be obliged to obey the writ; and if the prisoner had no support upon the road, but what the goaler is by law obliged to allow him, it would be impossible for him to travel so far on foot, for the goaler is not obliged to furnish him with a horse or any other sort of carriage; therefore, I reckon, that no man, at such a distance from London, can obtain the benefit of this act, under the expence of 20 or 30 l. and there is many a substantial tradesman in England, who cannot command that sum, especially when he has the misfortune to be in such circumstances.

It is a maxim, it is true, that *De minimis non curat lex*, the law pays no regard to trifles; but whatever some of our rich men may think, no man of common humanity can think, that the liberty even of a poor man is one of those trifles that the law ought to pay no regard to. And as

we have lately begun, in our methods of taxation, to shew some regard to the poor, it is to be hoped, that the parliament will pass an act for enabling the poor men to sue or petition for a *Habeas Corpus in forma pauperis*, that is to say, without paying any fees; in every one of which cases the expence of the goaler in bringing them up, should be provided for in the same manner, as the expence of constables in carrying the offenders to goal, is provided for, by an act of the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign; and this expence to be repaid out of the first and readiest of what the prisoner may afterwards recover upon an action of false imprisonment.

Such a regulation as this, would secure the liberty of the poor as well as the rich, against false and oppressive imprisonments, and would be a great encouragement to the industrious and laborious people of this kingdom: but I must now observe, that the present disputes about the *Habeas Corpus* act did not arise from any defect in the act itself; but from an act passed the last session, intituled, An act for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his Majesty's land forces and marines. By this act, all justices of the peace, and commissioners of the land tax, for 1755 and 1757: and also all justices of the peace, and magistrates of corporations and burghs, who are, or shall be in the commission of the peace, or in the magistracy of such corporation or burgh, at any time during the execution of the act, qualified as therein directed, are appointed commissioners for carrying the act into execution. And it is enacted, that any three commissioners may raise and levy, within their several jurisdictions, all able-bodied, idle, and disorderly persons, who do not exercise, and industriously follow some lawful trade or employment, or have not substance sufficient for their support and maintenance, to serve his Majesty as soldiers; and may command the constables, churchwardens, and other parish and town officers, to be aiding and to search for and bring all such persons before them.

Secondly, It is enacted, That the commissioners who shall attend, are strictly to examine the persons brought before them; and if they find that they come within the descriptions beforementioned, and the officers appointed to receive the impressed men, shall also judge them to be such as are intended to be entertained as soldiers in his Majesty's service, the commissioners are to deliver all such men over to the officers, unless any such men can make it appear,

appear, to the commissioners then present, that they have a vote in the election of a member of parliament. And,

Thirdly, That the officers receiving such men, may secure them in some place to be provided by the justices of the peace, or if no place so provided, in the goal of the county or place where received, or the house of correction, or other publick prison, where debtors are usually confined.

Now as this act provides no appeal, either to the quarter sessions, or to the judges in Westminster-hall, from the determination of the commissioners present at the examination, a doubt arose, whether any judge could grant a *Habeas Corpus* for any man who appeared to have been committed by virtue of this act, because this act seemed to derogate from the *Habeas Corpus* act, and even from the common law in this respect, and the granting of a *Habeas Corpus* to every man that might have desired it, was perhaps thought to be inconsistent with the very design of the act, which was for the speedy and effectual recruiting of the king's troops. Whether any judge ought, or was obliged, to have granted a *Habeas Corpus*, is a question which I shall not take upon me to determine; but the doubt was certainly reasonable, and required a very deliberate and solemn decision.

Another question may indeed arise, which gentlemen not versed in our laws are better judges of, and that is, whether it was necessary for the speedy and effectual recruiting of his majesty's troops, to commit the liberty of every man in the kingdom, nay their transportation to America, to the absolute and final determination of two or three justices of the peace, commissioners of the land-tax, or magistrates of a little town or burgh? And upon this question I must observe, that, in the reign of Edward III. when the banners of England were displayed with so much glory and success, not in a little island upon the coast, but in the heart of the kingdom, of France; yet the parliament could never be fascinated by the surprizing victories obtained, at sea as well as at land, in that reign, as to trust the liberty of any English subject to the absolute and final determination of low commissioners, appointed either by themselves or the king, for recruiting his majesty's armies. On the contrary, in the 25th year of that king's reign, which was in the very midst of his tri-

umph, being a few years after the battle of Cressy, and about as many before the battle of Poictiers, the parliament got an act passed, by which it was provided, that none should be constrained to find soldiers for the king's service, but by tenure of land, or grant in parliament; and accordingly we do not find, in our old statute books, any one rule or regulation for pressing men into the king's service, either by land or sea.

In those days, indeed, such a martial spirit prevailed among our nobility, and was of course propagated through every lower rank of people, and so many of our landholders were obliged by their tenures, to follow their lord to the war, that our kings had seldom any occasion for pressing men into their service. Their armies consisted entirely of landholders and volunteers; and this perhaps was the chief cause of the surprizing victories they so often obtained; victories more surprizing than any that have been lately obtained by the king of Prussia! But our military tenures have been long since abolished, and the same martial spirit is now no more; therefore pressing both by land and sea, becomes often necessary, in time of war, and when it does, it becomes necessary for the parliament to authorize it, and to describe what sort of men shall be liable to be pressed; but let their descriptions be ever so exact and particular, their authority will probably be abused, if the execution of it be put into the hands of low and ignorant men without any controul, therefore it would be very dangerous to deprive men pressed, either in the land or sea service, of the benefit of their *Habeas Corpus*; and whilst the taking advantage of that benefit, continues to be so expensive as it is at present, we have no occasion to fear that it will be any hindrance to the recruiting of his majesty's land forces or marines, as no man who is really within the description of the act, will put himself or his friends to that expence, merely for the sake of taking a walk with his keeper to a judge's chambers and back again. For this reason, it is to be hoped, that care will be taken to obviate all the doubts that have arisen in relation to the *Habeas Corpus* act, and to preserve that blessing peculiar to the British subject, which has never yet been designedly encroached on by any government with impunity.

The following picture of the distresses brought on the poor by the villainy of ingrossers in the county from whence this letter came, bears too great a resemblance, it is secret, to the situation of the poor in general throughout England.

To the AUTHORS of the LITERARY MAGAZINE.

SIR,

I LIVE in a county, situate almost in the center of England, blessed with a happy soil, and productive of almost every kind of provision, and that in great abundance: and though we had last year a very plentiful harvest, yet the price of all sorts of victuals is now so high, that the most industrious of our poor are in a starving condition; not being able with all their labour to provide sufficiently for their respective families. It gives me, indeed, the deepest concern, when I observe, what a different appearance some industrious poor families make, from what they did two or three years ago: the same poor, who were then decent in their apparel, and cheerful in their looks, now appear meagre, miserably ragged, and one may read want and discontent in their very countenance. And all this, Sir, not because the Almighty has withheld good things from us, for in such a case every mouth would be stopped; but because we have a set of men among us, who are wicked enough to sell the poor for silver and the needy for a pair of shoes; and care not, if the labourer, manufacturer, and mechanic, were pined and starved, if thereby they could enrich their own families. It is much to be wished for, by all that have any thing like Christianity remaining in their constitution, that the Legislature will yet farther interpose, and wrest the staff of life out of the hands of such short-sighted creatures, by limiting their expectations. For whoever willingly comes into any measure, by which the poor are in any shape oppressed, is foolishly digging a pit for himself; it being an undeniable maxim, that whatever is beneficial to the poor mechanic, manufacturer, or labourer, is an advantage to the public: so on the contrary, whatever is detrimental and oppressive to them, is injurious to the commonwealth; so close and inseparable is the connexion between the higher and the lower class of mankind. Besides, it frequently happens, that a long scarcity of

provisions, whether real or artificial, is followed by some contagious or pestilential distemper amongst the poorer sort; either by their eating unwholesome food, or being thrust into workhouses by multitudes, and so by nastiness, and lying too thick, the air itself is corrupted, and its malignity spreading far and near, the rich monopolizer or withholdor of the corn at this time may be obliged to drink the same bitter cup which his avaricious temper has mixed for others. I shall say nothing of that dreadful portion, which their cruelty and hard-heartedness shall meet with in another world.

The Millers, Sir, in my country, first enhanced the price of grain; for since they have had boulting or dressing mills, they have been the monopolizers of almost all the bread-corn; and it has been not only in their power to raise it to an exorbitant price, but to adulterate and poison his flour by some pernicious ingredients. The miller, when he comes into a market, can have no inducement to lower the price of grain, as that would bring him in a loser by his stock in hand; but, on the contrary, has often views of vast advantage to himself in raising the markets, for by so doing he raises the value of his own stock: and this has constantly been the practice of the millers in my country, who have readily given the farmers whatever their covetousness has prompted them to ask. By such iniquitous practices as these, the poor have been shamefully oppressed, and the merciless farmer so much enriched, that he can now keep his grain by him unthreshed; and so little are they affected with the wants and miseries of their fellow-creatures, that in the parish where I live not one rick of wheat laid up last harvest has been taken in, avoiding as much as possible bringing grain to the market, as if they expected to make ten or twelve shillings per bushel of it, and were determined, at all hazards, to defeat the salutary intentions of the late act, by making the poor yet more miserable.

This, Sir, must be matter of grief to every tender and compassionate breast. Is it not a heart-piercing sight to see the industrious labourer, manufacturer, and mechanic, the very sinews of a commonwealth, reduced to beggary, and brought under an impossibility of maintaining their respective families, as their wages bear no proportion to the price of bread. It should be the care of all wise administrations, especially in a trading nation, to keep down the

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the price of victuals; for by that means the manufacturer may work cheap, and the merchant be enabled to undersell those of other nations in foreign markets: but when provisions (particularly bread corn) are so monopolized, and withheld in a time of plenty, that a necessary quantity thereof can scarce be obtained by the most laborious hand; and when the price of labour is daily sinking in all our manufactures; what can be expected but ruin and desolation, unless the grand council of the nation speedily relieve this groaning people? In the mean time, may our gracious and merciful God impress a deep sense of the miseries of the poor upon the hearts of those who are able to assist them; and may every one of us consider the relation that we stand in to each other, as children of the same father, partakers of the same nature, and who (if we are right-minded) have the same ultimate expectations of bliss and happiness.

Yours, &c. J. W.

The following are the thoughts of the Rev. Mr. Dodd, on the subject of a preservative and reformatory for prostitutes; and are such sentiments as could only flow from a pious and benevolent mind; as they recommend the branch of charity they treat of, with a truly religious warmth, and are delivered in a style peculiarly easy and elegant.

*Introduction to a plan for preserving and reforming YOUNG FEMALES,
&c. By the Rev. Mr. Dodd.*

TO smooth the rugged brow of affliction, to soften the severe strokes of calamity, to alleviate the sorrows, and provide kindly remedies for the miseries of our fellow-creatures, must be acknowledged undertakings highly worthy of man, becoming his nature, befitting his place, honourable to himself, and acceptable to his God.

It is pleasing to observe in our nation, famed for its humanity, and justly esteemed for its generosity and benevolence, so many great and public works dedicated to this good end; and in our metropolis especially, so many noble buildings, rising with their awful battlements to heaven, and bearing on their speaking fronts, ‘sa-
‘cred to God, to man, to charity, to hu-
‘manity.’

Here the naked are clothed, the hungry fed, the sick, the wounded, the maimed are visited and relieved, helpless innocents rescued from death and from distress, as helpless mothers in the sad moments of their anguish comforted and supported, wretched widows made to sing for joy, deserted orphans sheltered and protected, ignorance instructed, and the strong basis for present and future happiness laid in young and waxen minds.—And it deserves serious notice and much congratulation, that though these beneficent undertakings have much increased, during late years, yet the one is not found materially prejudicial to the other; the blessing of God is evidently upon all; for they all flourish, and answer the gracious ends for which they were designed; and no instance can be given of any works of this nature, sinking for want of support, or languishing through deficiency of proper encouragement: an abundant proof of the favourable eye of providence upon them.

Yet though every kind of sufferer seems thus provided with a kindly relief, one species there is which the watchful eye of public benevolence hath hitherto overlooked, whose circumstances nevertheless demand all our compassion, and have a just claim to the tenderest regard. These are those unhappy women, whom one false and fatal step hath plunged in all the miseries of prostitution, and left them no return from shame, from sorrow, from disease, and from death!

Deluded perhaps in the very flower of their youth, nay, or ere the promising bud is full blown in all its beauty; deceived by flattering vows and impious oaths, betrayed by yielding nature and soft passion, to which all the arts of love, and elegancies of dress and person have laboured to win them; and to which, perhaps, worse arts and viler means have been employed to warp and irritate them: they fall a sacrifice to unbridled lust; which, once satisfied, leaves the miserable object a prey to infamy, remorse, and, what is worse, to inevitable destruction!

For who shall receive the ruined outcast? Or what asylum can she find to hide her wretched head? ‘The world is not her friend, nor the world’s law.’ Shame and pride, the two strongest passions of the mind, prevent a return to those friends, where she is very doubtful either of pardon or reception: lost character forbids admittance under any roof; for who, of the austere and rigid virtuous, will receive or counte-

countenance a shameless prostitute? — Want and hunger pinch hard; opportunity, too commodious alas, presents itself; again she plunges into the same dire mischiefs, becomes a slave to lust, and the worse than savage tyranny of bawds and panders. Her wretched situation compels her to the use of intoxicating liquors, that she may destroy all reflection, and be enabled wholly to forget herself; her body, late so fair and beautiful, becomes offensive through loathsome diseases; cast out from every dwelling, she languishes in extreme distress, and foul corruption making every limb its prey; her mind mean while no less corrupted, she dies in all the bitterness of anguish here, to enter only on a scene of bitterer anguish hereafter! —

But, how faint this sketch, how imperfect this draught to set forth the miseries of these numberless, unhappy sufferers, of this sort, who crowd our streets, and nightly are sent out, poor vagabonds, to entice and betray the unwary and unwise, that seek for pleasure where it is never to be found. —

(— Not in the bought smiles
Of harlots loveless, joyless, unindear'd;
Casual fruition. — MILTON.)

and that hope for joy from these, who know no joy, yielding to the lust of others, merely for a horrid maintenance, and to whom, for a few vile pence, every man is equally acceptable!

And yet each one of these have had tender parents; affectionate friends; each of these have been objects of those parents' cares and wishes; their fond eyes have viewed with delight their infant beauties; their fond hearts have planned imaginary pleasures, and noted with transport their innocent and promising endearments. Can then any parent's eye look otherwise, than with feeling compassion on these unhappy objects; so young, so wretched? Can any parent's heart do other than bleed and sympathize with the afflicted parents of such ruined daughters? Can any parent refuse his utmost endeavours, to prevent, as far as may be, so dreadful evils, to restore and retrieve such daughters; to preserve other daughters from such ruin, other parents from such affliction?

But not as parents only, as fellow-creatures, we see enough in their pitous case to call forth all our compassion, and to cause the exertion of our utmost efforts on their behalf. To see their beauties, from

whence the social life derives so much of its comfort, prostituted to the vilest purposes, and abused by the foulest lust; to see them languishing, decaying, dying, before these beauties are in their bloom; to see those beauties wholly wiped out and defaced by nauseating diseases; and they of late so fair, now to filthy and disgusting, that their once most jovial lovers behold them with horror: What mind on the reflection, but must be filled with gloomy sadness, and a generous distress, but must lament their fate, but would rejoice to have preserved, or to rescue them from it?

But when from the beauties of the body, we consider the sad havoc made at the same time, with the noble rational mind, when we consider their souls, as men, much more when we consider them as christians, compassion, humanity, and duty, all call upon us on their behalf. The soft and pleasing tenderness of the sex, their amiable converse, their chaste and modest cheerfulness, serve, above all things, to make life's uneven path smooth and easy, to lighten the burden of care and soften the frowns of anxiety. But to hear from their lips hoarse and direful curses, torrents of unclean and shameful lasciviousness, sad proofs of their minds total overthrow; how doth it at once disgust and pain; what a mournful evidence is it of their abandoned profligacy; and how should it quicken us, if possible, to remove that disease also, lest the soul, totally absorbed, perish with the body, and both be lost, eternally lost and undone!

Moved by considerations of this sort, and by a tender regard to the welfare of their fellow-creatures, it is resolved, by some gentlemen, to attempt a cure for these evils, and to provide an asylum for these sufferers, truly deserving every man's compassion: that when influenced by whatever motive, whether from the body or mind, they are desirous to redeem themselves from their unhappy crimes and situation, they may have a place to fly to, a safe shelter to receive them from the storm. And it is not doubted, but every member of the society (to whom these poor objects became a fatal nuisance, by being thus let out nightly in swarms to ruin and decoy) will unite their utmost endeavours to promote the charitable undertaking. The concurrence of all parents is naturally expected: when they view their own daughters, let them learn to pity these, and to yearn on their behalf. And for the gay

and gallant, there can be no reason to suppose, they will be backward to promote so benevolent a design; whereby they will be empowered to make some little restitution, and to pay a debt of honour and of duty, for the injuries, they may have brought on some of these unhappy objects*. And all christians, in general, viewing the example of their great lord and master, who came to seek and to save that which was lost, will readily, we are persuaded, join heart and hand, and rejoice to be instrumental in a work, calculated, by God's blessing, to bring many sinners to repentance.

We may well say many; for the number of unhappy prostitutes in this metropolis is amazing and scarce credible; and as the generality of them are debauched young, and live, for the most part, but a very short space; the constant numerous succession of these miserable victims to lust and disease is shocking to tender reflection. To prevent the destruction of as many as possible, to preserve them from the dire consequences of prostitution above-described, and to render them useful, instead of noxious members of the community; must be confessed by far the most eligible method of reforming; this is laying the ax to the root: to preserve the body in health and soundness, is doubtless preferable to the application of severe medicines, or the amputation of corrupted members. And as from the wretched families of the lower class of people in and about this city, uninstructed and profligate sons grow up a nuisance to the community, and commence thieves and robbers; so the daughters, no less ignorant and uninstructed, and exposed to innumerable evils, stock the town with prostitutes, and overrun the streets, desperately abandoned, and even at an age, very frequently when their minds are scarce capable of consideration.

To preserve the boys a late landable plan hath been proposed, and happily executed. To preserve the girls, and render them no less useful in their station, to keep them from early prostitution, and early death, and thus to do them and the community signal service,— it is proposed, that a house be provided, consisting of two parts, calculated at once for preservation and reformation: the 1st, the preferratory, for the preservation of such young girls, as shall be determined on, and whose circumstances in life would probably lead them to prostitution: the 2d, the reformatory, for the reception of such, as have been prostituted, and are desirous to repent and reform, &c.

Mr. DINGLEY'S PROPOSALS for establishing a public place of reception for PENITENT PROSTITUTES, &c.

NO B.L.E. and extensive are the charities already established in this city: unfortunate females seem the only objects that have not yet catched the attention of public benevolence: but, I dare say, it will appear, on reflection, a work of as great compassion and consequence, necessity and advantage, to provide a place* of reception for them, as for any under the protection of the public.

Humanity, in its utmost efforts, pleads their cause more powerfully than any thing I can offer on the subject; and I appeal to every mind, from its own experience, if there can be greater objects of compassion, than poor, young, thoughtless females, plunged into ruin by those temptations, to which their very youth and personal advantages expose them, no less than those passions implanted by nature for wise, good and great ends? Surrounded by snares, the most artfully and industriously laid; snares laid by those endowed with superior faculties, and all the advantages of education and fortune; what virtue can be proof against such formidable seducers, who offer too commonly, and too profusely promise, to transport the thoughtless girls from want, confinement, and restraint of passions, to luxury, liberty, gaiety, and joy? And, when once seduced, how soon their golden dreams vanish?

* May I be permitted to hint, over and above the Motives Mr. Dodd suggests, an additional one to these gentlemen, which is, "the advantage they have over the women, in respect of this crime." One false step ruins a woman for ever; when she commences prostitute all is over. A man may debauch a young girl, and live long in the practice, and yet maintain as good a character and rank in the world; should not this reflection, properly pursued, make the gentlemen very liberal in a provision of this kind?

* There are many such establishments in several cities of Italy, France, &c.

nish? Abandoned by the seducer, deserted by their friends, contemned by the world, they are left to struggle with want, despair, and scorn, and even in their own defence to plunge still deeper and deeper in sin, till disease and distress conclude a miserable being. It is too well known that this is the case with most of the prostitutes in their several degrees, sooner or later, from thole pampered in private stews, to the common dregs infesting our streets: and that far the greater part of them, having taken to this dreadful way of life, thus seeking disease, death, and eternal destruction, not of choice, but thro' fatal necessity: the seeds of virtue would exert themselves, but alas! the possibility is removed.—This same necessity, obliging them to prey on the unwary, diffuses the contagion, even through both sexes, propagating profligacy, and spreading ruin, disease, and death, if I may so say, almost through the whole human species.

What act of benevolence, then, can there be greater than to give these truly compassionate objects, an opportunity to reclaim and recover themselves from their otherwise lost state; an opportunity to become of pests, useful members of society, as I doubt not many of them may and will?

Numbers, I am persuaded, amongst my countrymen, famed through every nation for their extreme humanity, will readily and gladly bear a part in so benevolent a design, and rejoice to promote an undertaking that will at once be a blessing to the commonwealth, and an honour to human nature.

These and such like considerations induced me some years since to wish and hope, that an establishment of this kind might take place, and be blest with the ready patronage and protection of the humane and compassionate of both sexes. And, not resting in hopes and wishes only, I have at various times intimated my thoughts and warm desires on this subject to several of my friends: many of whom, though I found ready to contribute the good aid of their wealth; yet more objections and difficulties were started against the practicability of its first establishment, than offers were made of the assistance of time and attention to carry it into execution.—The tenderness of my own constitution, and many other necessary avocations, made it a task far beyond my single abilities; yet my hopes and wishes still continued most ardent. But as two wor-

thy Magistrates, Mr. Fielding and Mr. Welch, have given their thoughts on this subject to the public †, and as the latter has lately mentioned my name in the most obliging manner, relating to my latent wishes; my hopes revive, and I judged it incumbent on me to communicate my thoughts to the world.

The necessity and utility of such an establishment I have just touched upon; other circumstances occur: it will be a means of employing the idle, of instructing them in, as well as habituating them to work; of reforming their morals; of rescuing many bodies from disease and death, and many souls from eternal misery. It will do more good, with much less expence, than any other charity; the objects being in their prime of life; capable of working; and such as, I doubt not, may even wholly maintain the house, after a little time, when well established. For they will want but very few officers, and their own expences lie in a narrow compass; being only such as will arise from cloathing, plain food, and medicines (at first to make such of them clean as are diseased) temperance and sobriety, it is to be hoped, will afterwards render them of little use.

There is another set of objects, which may indeed be considered as comprised in this design, tho' under a distinct head, the female children, from twelve to fifteen years, of the lower class of people, who are often abandoned by their parents, and even sometimes sold by them to Procurresses, names, indeed, too soft for such unnatural excrescences of the human species. Whenever the establishment is set on foot, the same rules, in general, may serve for these, as for the former, remembering always, that a particular care must be taken to keep them absolutely separate. But I shall at present confine myself to the first, and consider the proposed establishment under three distinct branches. 1. The government. 2. The establishment. 3. The method of admission, and domestic economy; offering hints only, to be properly enlarged

† My friend Mr. Hanway, too, has been pleased to address a letter on this subject to me: which, I hope, will have its due effect, in awakening the attention of the humane to consider this useful design.

enlarged hereafter, for I do not presume at all to dictate or obtrude my sentiments on such as will unite their endeavours in support of the undertaking.

I. *The Government.*

Should be, by a president, vice-president, and committee, balloted for, as in other establishments of a similar nature; always having a strict regard to the ability, character, and disposition of the gentlemen, so to be balloted for, to conduct the affairs of this charity.

II. *The Establishment.*

The first establishment must be made at some convenient place, to be found and proposed — (one offers, in Goodman's-fields, lately the London-infirmary) for I should think it by no means adviseable, to begin with building, which would be a vast expence, before a fair essay is made. The proper establishing, and apparent utility being the only means of recommending it to the public; and experience will best point out, on what plan a future building should be composed. Perhaps it may be found adviseable to have more than one; and even the principal one at a distance, from the metropolis. The house, to be called, **The MAGDALEN CHARITY-HOUSE**, or, as shall be thought most expressive. The officers necessary, will be,

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| 2. A Chaplain. | Apothecary. |
| 2. A Matron. | 5. A steward, who may also be the Secretary. |
| 3. A Physician. | 6. A Porter. |
| 4. A Surgeon and | |

These are all the officers requisite. No servants will be wanting. The matron may be wife to the steward. All these must be of fit age, and discretion, and unblemished characters. — They must attend all committees, to make their reports, and receive all necessary orders. This in general. In particular,

1. The chaplain must attend all admissions, to influence decency; with, by a little practice and observation, will be qualified to judge of the real good disposition of the object. He must read morning and evening prayers, pray and preach twice every Sunday, at certain fixed hours, as shall be judged most convenient; administer the Sacrament, at certain appointed seasons; and as occasion requires attend the sick, and uninformed, taking especial care of their instruction in the established religion, and to have no other preferment or employ.

2. To enlarge on the business of physick, surgeon, and apothecary, would be needless: application, tenderness, and skill, will ever be required.

3. The matron must govern and regulate the domestic affairs; take in, and deliver out work; set the tasks, employ the objects, and see that every one discharge their duty.

4. The steward and secretary must provide provisions, cloths, &c. for the house, and keep all accounts and correspondence.

5. The porter must attend the gates; receive and carry messages, do errands, and all other matters in his province.

N. B. Neither of these should have any communication, or the least connection with the women in the house.

III. *Of Admission and the Domestic Economy.*

1. Proper objects for admission — such as apply by petition; which should first be referred to the committee; and their enquiries be made in such manner as shall be thought best. The petition being thus examined, if approved, to be wrote on, *found proper*, and so preserved, as a proof of the petitioner's sincerity; who accordingly must be bound apprentice, or articled servant to the matron, for seven years; but with a reserve to be dismissed, if afterwards an apparent imposition should be discovered; and, when dismissed, never more to be re-admitted.—That the said articles be so drawn, as to have a power of cancelling them, at three or five years, or any other intermediate time, as circumstances require, or a fit vicissitude may offer to the satisfaction of the president, &c. — Such as reconciliation of parents and relations, change of fortune, and the like. For to keep those who can be provided for, would be burdening the charity, to the prejudice of others that may want it; and to receive those who return to their shame, would be making it only a retreat for iniquity.

That persons to be admitted produce, if possible, a certificate of their place of settlement, real name, age, &c.

2. The objects thus admitted, (within such an age as shall be determined) to be rendered clean and healthy, either in a sick ward for that purpose, a house at a distance, or at the public sick hospitals already established, and this at the expence of the house.

3. The patients thus taken into the care of the house, and until clean, shall have

have their names registered, and take on them some other name, by which name only they shall be called and known, when entered into the house itself. That they wear an uniform of light grey, black or sky blue; and in all their dress, be as plain and neat as possible; their own cloaths being laid by, to return them, when they leave the house. That they be classed in twelves in each ward; sleep in separate beds, without curtains, except in case of sickness: That there be a room for their working, &c. at the end of, or joining to each ward. That one in each ward preside in turn weekly, and be answerable to the matron for the behaviour of the rest. That the wards be numbered and named. That they watch in turns one every night, and traverse the wards at least every hour, to see all is in good order, &c. That they eat all in one room, though at different tables, each ward dining by themselves. That there be a superiority or preference of wards. That the objects, in general, be cloathed and fed meanly, though with cleanly and healthful provision; yet according as the matron, &c. shall judge best, a preference be given to some wards before others, according to the behaviour and education of the objects; and that they be cloathed and fed accordingly. That the inferior wards consist of the inferior objects, and those degraded for misbehaviour. That they do all the servile offices of the house, and be subject to dismission, on gross misbehaviour; as there must be no compulsion, or censorial punishment inflicted; but the strictest order and humanity be observed in every respect. That they rise according to time of being in the house, and their good behaviour, especially from the inferior to the superior wards. And that, if possible, a small closet or apartment might be provided for each of the most serious and best-behaved, for their retirement: and that these also be made the immediate reward of good conduct. That they all be kept strict to the hours of devotion, eating, &c. work so many hours every day, as may be judged fit, and that one read while the rest work, and at meals, but only such books of piety and instruction, as the chaplain or committee shall allow; and that for this purpose a small and useful collection of books be provided. That every object work, or do something, according to her ability, and have half the benefit accruing from her labour or ingenuity; part whereof to be deposited in the committee's hands for

her benefit, when dismissed, on proper behaviour, which sum may also be increased by the bounty of the house, as favourable opportunities offer of establishing them in the world. That the breakfast and supper of the six inferior wards be water-gruel, milk, or milk-pottage, bread and butter or cheese; their dinner, broth, beef, and herbage, except Sundays; then to have white meat and mutton. The superior wards may have tea, if they buy it themselves, and white meat, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Sundays: the best pieces of beef on other days, each better, according to the seniority of the ward; that the superintendent of each ward dine at the upper end of each table, and the inferior wards wait on the rest at meals. That those of the senior ward may be permitted to dine with the matron, at the discretion of the matron. That no one whatever be admitted to see, or have any conversation with them, without a leave first had and signed by the president, or two of the committee. That no letters be received into the house without being inspected by the matron.

4. For their employ; It may be either making or mending of linen; scouring pewter; making bone-lace, black-lace, artificial flowers, children's toys, spinning fine thread, &c. and woollen yarn for clothiers, callimanco's, and cruels; winding silk; embroidery, and all branches of millinery, lady's shoes, mantua's, &c. coat-making, stays, cauls for wigs, knitting hose and mittins; making of gloves, leather and silken, (weaving of hair) making garters; drawing patterns, &c. or whatever employ their several abilities and geniuses shall lead to. Ever observing, as well in this, as in every other circumstance, the utmost care and delicacy, humanity and tenderness; so that this establishment may be covered, and not thought an house of correction, but an happy asylum, and desirable retreat from their wretched and distressful circumstances.

Thus having thrown my thoughts together, in a general manner; (for I would by no means be thought to dictate to such worthy and able persons as I am persuaded will readily assist so good a work) I submit them entirely to their and the public consideration: and such hints as regard its better regulation, and particularly how to employ them properly, and prevent all possible imposition, will be most gratefully acknowledged. My utmost efforts shall not be wanting to carry this design into execu-

execution ; and for such as will unite their hearts and hands in the cause, their reward, I trust, will not fail them here ; their works of benevolence, we are assured, shall not miss of their reward hereafter. And I know not how I can more properly conclude my Address, than by two apt passages of sacred Writ.

They that are whole, need not a physician, but they that are sick : I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance.

Let him know, that he that converteth a sinner from the error of his way, shall save a soul from death, and bide a multitude of sins.

St. Helen's,

March 27, 1758. ROBERT DINGLEY.

Note, A house is already engaged for this charity, which will be fitted up with all convenient speed, for the reception of the objects, so soon as the plan is thoroughly settled by the following gentlemen, who make themselves accountable for the money subscribed to this charity, which already amounts to 3000 pounds and upwards, viz.

Robert Nettleton, Robert Dingley, George Wombwell, John Dorrien, John Thornton, Thomas Preston, Charles Dingley, Jonas Hawway.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by the following Bankers,

Mess. Brassey, Lee and Son, Lombard-Street.

Mess. Martin, Stone, and Blackwell, ditto.

Sir Charles Algill, Nightingale and Wicken-den, ditto.

Mess. Ironside, Belcher and Howe, ditto.

Mess. Henton, Brown and Son, ditto.

Mess. Honeywood, Fuller and Co. Birchbin-Lane.

Mess. Colebrook and Co. Threadneedle-Street.

Mess. Hoares and Arnold, Fleet-Street.

Mess. Gosling, Bennet and Gosling, ditto.

Mess. Child and Co. ditto.

Mess. Drummond and Co. Charing-Cross.

Mess. Backwell, Hart, Darrel, and Graft, Pall-Mall.

The description of the GERBUA or YERBOA; with a curious Print of that Animal, coloured.

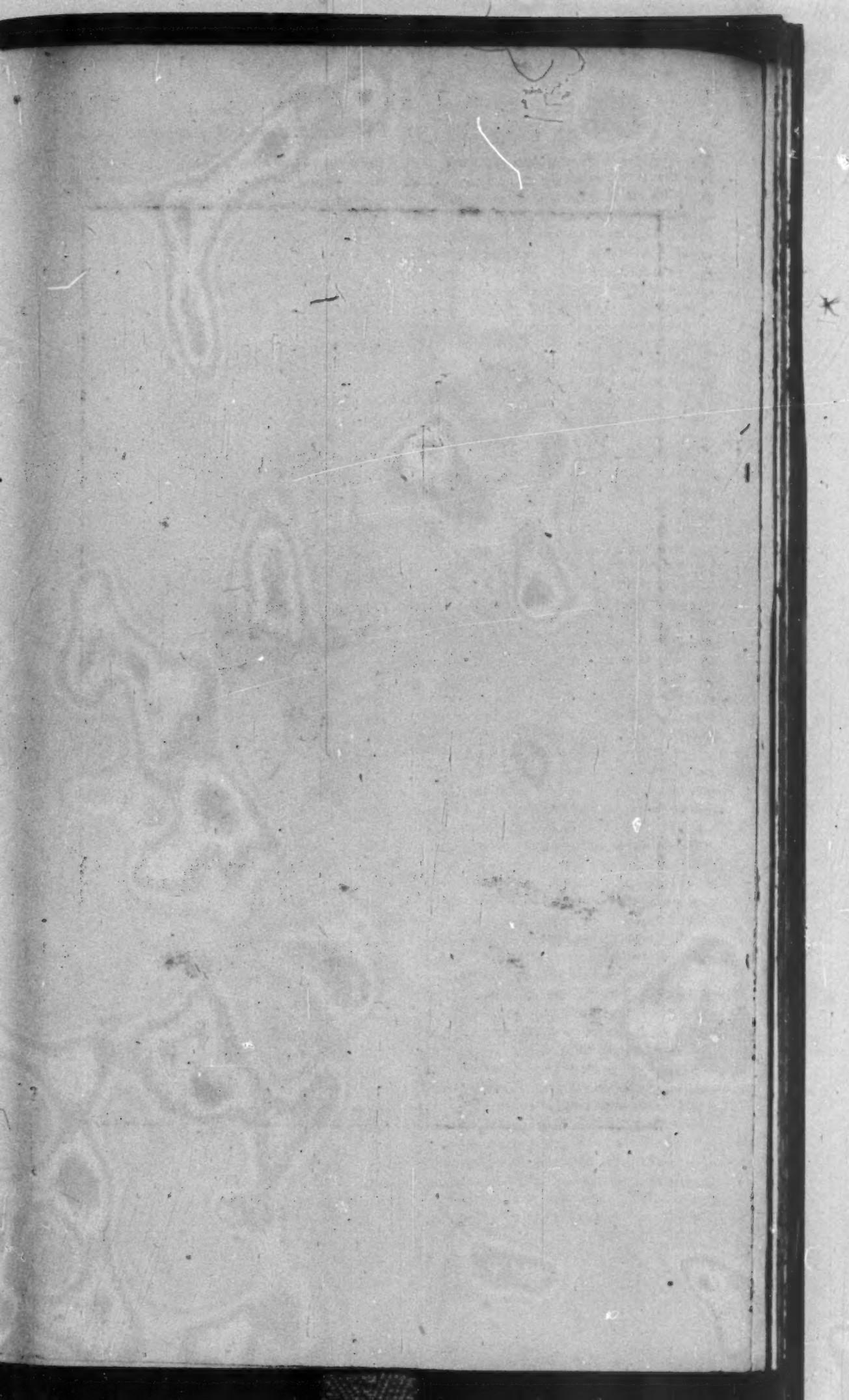
EVERY diligent enquirer into the Natural History of animals, must be very sensible how defective all systems of

that kind are, that have been published hitherto. The catalogue of *Linnaeus*, for it is little better, not only omits this animal, we are going to describe, but several others equally curious. The figure is taken from the gleaning of Natural History of Mr. *Edwards*, to whom the world is so greatly obliged for his publications of this kind. The drawing was taken from a living animal, and therefore there cannot be the least doubt of its accuracy. The head is shaped nearly like a rabbit's, for which reason it was called by *Aldrovandus*, *Cuniculus syr Lepus Indicus*. Mr. *Edwards* observes that it is found in *Egypt* and *Barbary*, to which we may add, that there are great numbers of them in the desert of *Arabia*. The eyes stand pretty much out of the head ; the nose is without hair and of a flesh colour ; the teeth are like those of a rabbit ; the skin is covered on the upper side of the head and back with brownish hair ; the under side of the head, the throat, belly and inside of the thighs are white ; and on the lower part of the back is a black crescent, the horns of which turn on the sides towards the head. The fore paws have four toes with claws, and the rudiment of a toe without a claw. These are without hair, as well as the hinder legs, and are of a flesh colour. The fore feet are generally hid in the fur ; and the hinder legs appear like those of birds of the wading kind, with three toes on each. The tail is long and of the colour of the back, except towards the end which is black and bushy, with a white tip. It never touches the ground with its fore feet ; but holds its food in them like a squirrel. It burrows in the ground.

To this description it will not be improper to add what Mr. *Plaisted* says of it in his Journal from *Bussorah* to *Aleppo*, page 60. "The head, body, fur, and colour, are exactly like a hare, and the tail is long and taper like a rat, only it is bushy at the end, and is carried erect when this creature is in motion. The shape and position of the tail made me suspect at first, it was a kind of a squirrel, 'till I had a nearer view of the whole proportion ; for then I perceived the hinder legs were five times as long as the fore ones : this occasions it to jump when pursued in a very surprizing manner. The size is much the same as a rat, and there are a great number of them in the desert." This from the head to the root of the tail was four inches long.



The Gerbua or Yerboa



long and seven-tenths, and the hind legs if stretched out would be nearly of the same length. The tail as appears from the print is very uncommon, both with regard to its length and shape; so that which class *Linnæus* would place it under, we cannot positively determine, since it agrees perfectly with none that he has mentioned.

As we have hinted at the imperfection of the Natural History of animals, it will not be improper to give an instance to confirm the assertion; and that shall be in the ox, or more properly the beeve-kind. *Linnæus* has but four sorts of those; namely, the common bull, ox, or cow, the buffaloe, the *bonasus*, and the *bison*. This last he makes to be an American animal, though it differs from it in many particulars. *Ray*, indeed, says he saw one of them feeding in St. James's park; but he could not tell where it came from, unless *Florida*. As this was nothing but a mere guess, it is no wonder he should be mistaken; especially as he did not know that the American beasts could never be tamed by any method yet made use of. *Vignere* secretary to the duke of *Nivernois*, who resided in *Poland* near two hundred years ago, and who had seen several bisons, says they have a mane like a lion, with a long beard hanging down from their chins, and a bunch on their backs like a camel: as also that their horns are wide, that three men may sit between them. Several writers likewise take notice of a white *Scotish* bison found in the woods of *Caldar*; but whether there ever was such an animal there or not we cannot pretend to say. The *African* buffaloe is likewise omitted in the list, though now very well known to every one that makes a voyage to the *East-Indies*, they having no other horned cattle in *Madagascar*, *Joanna*, and the adjacent islands. The chief difference between these and the *European* bull, seems to be the great bunch on the shoulders, which the sailors find to be delicious eating: whereas the buffaloes of *India*, from whence they have been brought into *Italy*, are of a more horrid aspect, and differ in many other respects. But the greatest omission of all is of the *urus*, which *Cæsar* says in his commentaries, are little less than elephants, though they are of the shape and colour of a bull. And *Menzelius* in the *German Ephemerides* observes, that they are of monstrous size, and of a terrible aspect; and have frequently been exposed as a show in *Polish Prussia*, where they

fight with bears and wild boars. Now as we have an authentic drawing of this strange animal, we design to oblige the public with it in a future Magazine. And as we are on this subject, we cannot help observing, that Mr. *Edwards* is in doubt whether the rhinoceros with two horns on its nose is a distinct species, or an accidental difference from the other kind. But if the reader will consult *Peter Kolben's Natural History of the Cape of Good Hope*, he will find, that they have no other in all those parts: insomuch that *Kolben* thought, having seen no other, that the representation of the rhinoceros with one horn only was a mistake. This remark is only designed for the information of the public, and not as the most distant reflexion on Mr. *Edwards*, whose care, diligence, and accuracy are sufficiently known.

Of the most extraordinary effects of Camphire in a Lunatic. By MARTIN TREWALD, M.D. F.R.S.

ONE *Waldeck*, now in the 27th year of his age, not long since began to shew some appearances of an alienation of mind; occasioned by a gardener with whom he was a fellow-servant, and who made the poor man believe last summer, that God had declared to him in a vision, that himself should be a king, and *Waldeck* a priest. This intoxicated him so, that his future grandeur was continually uppermost in his mind; and he forthwith set up for a reformer, till last September his talk plainly betrayed his brain to be turned; but on the 12th of October he became so frantic, that it was with difficulty several people could hold him: he not only tore off his own cloaths, but those of all who came within his reach, and struck with prodigious force; at last he proceeded to such horrible imprecations and insupportable outrages, that he was seized and chained to a wall.

His sister, being a servant in my house, informed me with tears, of her brother's deplorable condition: that he had been eight days without any sign of understanding, without closing his eyes all that while, which had so raised his delirium that he was now chained hand and foot.

I recollect a passage in No. 400, of the *Philosophical Transactions*; where Dr. *Kincuir* gives four instances of such wretched objects being relieved by a single dose of

A Mathematical Problem.

camphire. I likewise remembered a case of an officer at Stockholm, who nine years ago, by the use of it recovered from a very bad state.

Dr. Kinneir, indeed, first gave his patients a vomit of antimony; but I being aware that the like would be attended with great difficulty in this case, I determined to try which camphire would do alone: and therefore made up 16 grains grated to very fine powder, into seven pills, which I gave *Waldbeck* in a little cold syrup, early in the morning.

Within an hour after he fell into a sound sleep, from which he was unhappily awakened by a clergyman who made him a spiritual visit, else 'tis probable he would have slept much longer, and to his great advantage.

Three-quarters of an hour after, he began to storm and rage again, but not so furiously as before. The next day it was attempted to give him a like quantity; but only two or three pills could be got down. But as he drank very quietly any liquors offered him, I mingled 16 grains of camphire in a small spoonful of honey, which being stirred in a weak liquor, he swallowed in the evening of the next day. This was followed by a sound, quiet sleep, the whole night, and the next day he appeared so composed, that at his earnest intreaty he was loosened: his talk indeed was irrational, and with some wicked furious expressions, but he went no farther than words. Being apprehensive that he should be chained again at night, he slipped away in the evening, and ran to the guard-room, where he staid all night, and returned quietly home in the morning.

On Sunday, October the 22d, he attended divine service, both in the fore and afternoon, without the least sign of any mental disorder; and on the 24th he betook himself to his usual occupation, and in the evening carried a calement to a glazier, which he had broken all to pieces in his lunacy. A little more camphire, at next change of the moon, will, I hope, perfectly complete and fix the cure.

From the premisses, and likewise from Dr. Kinneir's happy experiments, it seems plain that the inward virtues of camphire have not been thoroughly understood by our physicians, believing, in imitation of the ancients, its great heat to render it an improper internal. But now I rejoice in the hopes, that not only abundance of miserable objects, will, by so simple a medicine be effectually relieved, but that

camphire will become a celebrated article in the *materia medica*, and be administered with eminent success in other maladies, where the disorder of the system is less tumultuous than in a frenzy.

P R O B L E M.

SUPPOSING the law of attraction in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance; to find the nature of the solid of the greatest attraction.

S. J. SILVABELL.

* We acknowledge the receipt of a computation of the transit of *Venus* in 1761, but as the tables it was done from are not specified, and that it is only for an obscure place, we cannot see that the public will receive any benefit from inserting it.

The solution of a mathematical problem from the same hand, depending on dividing a circle into six equal parts by a pair of compasses, is mechanical rather than geometrical, and therefore quite beside our purpose.

The UPHOLSTERER, or What News!
A FARCE, in two ACTS. As it is performed at the Theatre-Royal, in Drury-Lane. Vaillant 15.

THE genteel epistle to Mr. Garrick, prefixed to this farce, is dated from Lincoln's-Inn; whence we learn that this humorous little piece is the fruit of those leisure hours, which the hard student is allowed, even by Lord Coke himself, to dedicate to the muses.

Quod superest, jacris ultra largire canam.

The idea of the principal character is taken from Addison's well-known papers on the same subject, in the Tatler; with just enough of *intrigo* (as *Bays* calls it) running through the whole, to connect the scenes, in order to exhibit the character to more advantage; which is as much of plot as is usually thought requisite in these performances. Few of the *petites pieces* of *Moliere* have more.

We shall not therefore attempt a regular analysis of this farce, but content ourselves with observing, that love, which is the great cement of dramatic plots, as well as one of the chief bonds of civil life, furnishes the groundwork of the story. A gentleman of fortune, isy it seems, enmou'd

know'd of the *Upholsterer's* daughter, whose absurd reluctance to ally his family to a man, who has such idle notions of the balance of power, creates the main difficulties to be surmounted.

The situation in which the *Upholsterer* himself is exhibited is very well imagined, and quite conformable to the original notion of the character. A statute of bankruptcy is taken out against him, and while his friends are advising him to prepare for his appearance before the commissioners, his mind is wholly taken up with the affairs of the nation, and he is first presented to us, surrounded with lottery schemes, new assessments, &c. casting up the public debt. The scene that ensues with the barber, is work'd up with true comic humour; and if an actor could have been found to play *Codicil*, with half that spirit, with which the other characters are supported, that scene also, where he his introduced, would add to the entertainment of the audience. The political confabulation, and, at length, open controversy between *Quidnunc* and *Pamphlet*, is wrought up very much in the stile of *Moliere*, whom indeed, in this scene, as well as in many other parts of his per ormance, our author seems to have studied with attention, and traced with accuracy. The circumstance mentioned in the *Tatler*, of the *Upholsterer's* railing *Bickerstaff* before daylight, to acquaint him of a victory, is judiciously varied, and accommodated to the stage, by *Quidnunc's* hindering his sick friend from going to bed, and overwhelming him with good news, while he is dying for want of rest. Were we to select our favourite scene both in the closet, and on the stage, we should pitch upon that wherein *Pamphlet* is introduced; but as we cannot make room for so large an extract, we shall present our readers with that wherein the barber is exhibited, with which, we doubt not, they will be agreeably entertained.

Enter Razor with Suds on his Hands, &c.

Quid. Friend *Razor*, I am glad to see thee—well, hast got any news?

Raz. A budget! I left a gentleman half shaved in my shop over the way, it came into my head of a sudden, so I could not be at ease till I told you—

Quid. That's kind, that's kind friend *Razor*,—never mind the gentleman he can wait.—

Raz. Yes, so he can, he can wait.—

Quid. Come, now let's hear, what is it?

Raz. I shav'd a great man's butler to day.—

Quid. Did ye?

Raz. I did.

Quid. Ay.

Raz. Very true. (*both shake their heads*)

Quid. What did he say?

Raz. Nothing.

Quid. Hum—how did he look.

Raz. Full of thought.

Quid. Ay! full of thought—what can that mean?

Raz. It must mean something.

(*staring at each other.*)

Quid. Mayhap somebody may be going out of place.

Raz. Like enough, — there's something at the bottom, when a great man's butler looks grave, things can't hold out in this manner, master *Quidnunc*! — Kingdoms rise and fall! — Luxury will be the ruin of us all, it will indeed.

(*stares at him.*)

Quid. Pray now, friend *Razor*, do you find business as current now as before the war?

Raz. No, no, I have not made a wig the lord knows when, I can't mind it for thinking of my poor country,

Quid. That's generous, friend *Razor*.

Raz. Yes, I can't gi' my mind to any for thinking of my country, and when I was in *Bedlam*, it was the same, I could think of nothing else in *Bedlam*, but poor old *England*, and so they said as how I was incurable for it.—

Quid. Bodikins! they might as well say the same of me.

Raz. So they might—well, your servant Mr. *Quidnunc*, I'll go now and shave the rest of the gentleman's face.— Poor old *England*.—

(*going*)

Quid. But hark ye, friend *Razor*, ask the gentleman if he has got any news,—

Raz. I will, I will.

Quid. And d'ye hear, come and tell me if he has.—

Raz. I will, I will,— poor old *England*. (*going returns.*) O, Mr. *Quidnunc*, I want to ask you—pray now—

Enter Termagant.

Term. Gemini! Gemini! — How can the man have so little difference for his customers.—

Quid. I tell you, Mrs *Malapert*—

Term. And I tell you, the gentleman, keeps such a bawling yonder, for shame Mr.

Razor.—you'll be a bankrupt like my master, with such a house full of children as you have, pretty little things— that's what you will.—

Raz. I'm a coming, I'm a coming, Mrs. Termagant,— I say Mr. Quidnunc, I can't sleep in my bed for thinking what will come of the protestants, if the papists should get the better in the present war.—

Quid. I'll tell you,—the geographer of our coffee-house was saying the other day, that there is an huge tract of land about the pole, where the protestants may retire, and that the papists will never be able to beat 'em thence, if the northern powers hold together, and the grand Turk make a diversion in their favour.

Raz. That makes me easy—I'm glad the protestants will know where to go, if the papists shou'd get the better. (*going returni*) Oh! Mr. Quidnunc— hark ye—*India bonds* are risen.

Quid. Are they? — how much?

Raz. A Jew pedlar said in my shop, as how they are risen three sixteenths.

Quid. Why, then that makes some amends for the price of corn.

Raz. So it does, so it does, if they but hold up, and the protestants know where to go, I shall then have a night's rest mayhap.—

[Exit *Razor*.]

As we have heard it objected to the foregoing scene, that *Razor* leaves a gentleman half shayed, without having any real news to tell, we cannot omit this opportunity of saying a word or two on that head. If *Razor* had any thing to say, where would be the ridicule? but he might come, say they, with some very absurd piece of news: so indeed he might, but the humour would not then be so strong as at present. They who object to this passage, do not seem to have made a minute observation of nature. *Razor*'s brain is distracted; and as the great man's butler said nothing, it had no immediate effect on his mind; but when he recollects that he looked full of thought, then his imagination sets itself heartily at work, till the vapours ascending, he sees something as it were in a mist, and then he cannot rest till he gives vent to his fantastical conceptions, which prove in the end to be merely visionary. Something like this, may every day fall under our observation.

A jealous person for instance, may see things pass between his wife and another man, which at first gives him no disturbance; but when by the power of his dis-

ordered imagination, he works himself up to say within himself, in the words of Othello, ' *say, yet there's more in this;*' then trifles light as air, become matter of moment and deep speculation. Ben Jonson, in his *Every Man in his Humour*, has described these workings of the mind with great accuracy. I shall here quote the lines, because they are as applicable to all cases of a distemp'rd imagination, as they are to *Kitchy*'s jealousy.

- — First it begins,
- Solely to work upon the phantasy;
- Filling her seat with such pestiferous air,
- As soon corrupts the judgment, and from thence
- Sends like contagion to the memory,
- Still to each other giving the infection,
- Which as a subtil vapour spreads itself
- Confusedly, through every sensitive part,
- Till not a thought or motion in the mind,
- Be free from the black poison of suspect.

From hence it may justly be inferred, that the character of *Razor* has a real foundation in nature, and that it is here drawn with strict propriety.

The useful satire of this farce would perhaps have been more universally felt and acknowledged by the galleries, as it has been by the boxes; if the taste of the author had been less refined, and if he had not been so very solicitous to pursue the chaste morsels of comic humour. Gravity is indeed allow'd to be the essence of humour, and yet it is dangerous (as our author himself observes) to attempt grave humour on the stage. The delicate vein of Addison, whose pleasure creates a perpetual limper, is not so much adopted to the generality of our audiences, as that grosser kind of instrument, which instantaneously excites a violent horse laugh. They require more of the bold dashes of the pound brush, than of the nice strokes of the pencil, in their artists.

It is easy to conceive that Sir Roger de Coverley, as represented in the *Spectator*, would be too little animated for our Theatre; and it is very remarkable, that *Volumn* in the *Drummer*, is never relished by the audience, till it is spoilt by the buffoonery of the player. On the same account the generality of the *Romans*, a people who were not very good judges of the drama, were fond

fond of *Plautus*, while *Horace* and the polite few were admirers of the genuine simplicity of *Terence*.

By what has been said, we would not be understood to agree with those, who assert that this performance is rather a little comedy, than a farce. On the contrary, we are convinced, that the humour of the whole, tho' grave, is truly farcical. The characters are accordingly exaggerated, and drawn larger than the life; which is no fault, but a task necessarily incumbent on an author, who not professedly writes a farce. It is excellently remarked by an ingenious modern critic, * that the perfection of comedy lies in the accuracy and fidelity of universal representation; but farce professedly neglects, or rather purposely transgresses the limits of common nature and just decorum.' And further, ' that farce forfeits the use, it intends, of promoting popular ridicule, by restraining itself within the exact rules of nature.'

This piece has received great advantages in the representation, from the performance of our most capital players; and has risen upon the audience every night, in proportion as the actors skill has brought forth into stronger points of view that concealed kind of humour, which is so to be found in many passages, and which is not readily felt by the bulk of mankind.

Mr. Garrick never displayed his comic powers more evidently, than by the nice mixture of knavery and absurdity, which he threw into his representation of *Pamphlet*. Mr. Woodward was never more characteristically pleasing; not even in *Bobadill*. Mrs. Clive, without over-doing *Termelegant*, kept us in perpetual good humour; and what is remarkable, though the part seems rather overcharged with affected blunders in the reading, the objection vanishes in the representation. The prologue †, was recited by Mr. Mossop.

As we find that the author's intention in writing this piece has been by some either misunderstood, or misrepresented, we shall dismiss this article with an extract from the letter prefix'd to it, which, we think, will leave no room to doubt but the satire is directed against a proper object, and that the moral of the whole is seasonable and well intended.

' I am aware that you will, very probably, recollect a passage in a celebrated Writer*, which may seem to render the

scope of this little piece somewhat questionable. " *Dans une Nation Libre*," faith he " Il est très souvent indifférent que les particuliers raisonnent bien ou mal; il suffit qu'ils raisonnent: de la sorte la liberté, qui garantit des effets de ces mêmes raisonnements." But you know that the question here, is not concerning the indisputable right of the people to canvass their national concerns; but the vicious excess of a propensity to politics, when it gives a wrong bias to the mind, and is attended with circumstances, which create the ridiculous absurd. In this light it was considered by Mr. Addison, who tells us in the *Tatler*, † that he designed his paper " for the benefit of those citizens, who live more in a coffee-house, than in their shops, and whose thoughts are so taken up with the affairs of the allies, that they forget their customers." For the very same species of people, the *Upholsterer* was brought on the stage, being perhaps as proper an object of ridicule, as modern ideas and manners will afford.

The Estimate of the Manners and Principles of the Times, &c.

By the Author of the Essays on the Characteristics, &c. Vol. II.

THE Author informs us, that the principal aim of this volume is to make remarks upon his former, and that those remarks will contain retractions, proofs, illustrations, replies and consequences. He does not however seem to treat those heads in the order he lays them down, and therefore to render our Magazine as useful as possible, we shall give extracts of such parts of his second volume as serve to illustrate those we gave from the first. We have already seen (see vol. II. p. 127 &c.) his observations upon the spirit of liberty, and upon humanity as one of its effects. In the third section of this vol. he gives us some farther remarks on those subjects.

' Among (says he) the remaining virtues yet left us, the spirit of liberty was placed as the main foundation. A question naturally riseth here, to which the too general expression of the first volume affords no solution: " Is the spirit of liberty consistent with an established effeminacy, and want of prin-

* See p. 182.

Mrs. Clive.

† Vide Number 155 and 160.

ciple?

Remarks on the Spirit of Liberty.

" rifle? If not, then how can it be affirmed, that this spirit of liberty can subsist among a people, whose ruling character is that of effeminate manners, and defect of principle?"

" It seems to me then, that the spirit of liberty is indeed totally inconsistent with an established effeminacy and want of principles; inasmuch as these two causes, above every other, tend to debauch the mind, and fit it for subjection. With regard therefore, to the latter part of the question, the truth is, that the spirit of liberty subsists yet among the middle, and some of the lower ranks; but is much weakened, and in many instances extinguished among the higher. The reason, I apprehend, why this virtue abounds more in middle, than in high life, is, that the first is not yet effectually tainted by the ruling manners and principles of the times. This distinction accounts for a fact, which at first view may seem a contradiction; that the spirit of liberty and effeminacy may subsist together: They do indeed subsist together in the same nation, but not in the same ranks.

" Whereas the spirit of liberty hath been ingrafted by the arts of policy in other countries, it shoots up here, as from its natural climate, stock and soil." " It may not, perhaps, sufficiently gratify the self-esteem of a true Englishman, to be told, that the root of this fair plant, is no other than a certain impatience of controul, arising from a spirit of chagrin; which hath for its original cause, the soil, food, winds and climate. This, indeed, hath long been my opinion; and it gave me pleasure to find it confirmed by that of Baron Montesquieu; who hath indirectly at least affirmed it. I will add a further observation; which is, that as this spirit of chagrin, and sullen turn of mind, seems the original cause of our spirit of liberty; so the gay, cheerful, and contented turn of the French, is certainly one ruling cause of their slavery. The truth is, they are happy under it; and therefore no desire of changing their condition ever ariseth in their hearts: for it is uneasiness alone, that prompts to change. Shift the inhabitants of each kingdom into the other's place, and, in another generation, the posterity of the slaves would become freemen; and those of the free men slaves.

" Which of the two nations are happier in their respective states, no impartial man will be bold to pronounce, as he cannot have trial of the internal feelings of other men. But what a writer of fine sense hath said, may surely be applied here; who, speaking of the condition of the French, says; " I do not call it miserable (the term usually given it) because no condition is so bad to him that esteems it so: And if a *Poijan* of France thinks of no more than his coarse bread and his oil on his canvas cloaths and wooden shoes; labours contentedly on working-days; and dances or plays merrily on holidays; he may, for ought I know, live as well as a *Boor* of Holland, who is either weary of his very ease, or whose cares of growing still richer and richer, waste his life in toils at land, or dangers at sea; and perhaps fool him so far, as to make him enjoy less of all kind in his riches, than t'other in his poverty."

" But though absolute rule be compatible with the happiness of the French; I apprehend, that liberty is the first necessary ingredient in the composition of English happiness. As our temper, resulting from our food and climate, naturally urgeth us to the pursuit of freedom; so, were we deprived of it, our sensibility of servitude must be extreme."

" Farther; the fine writer just now cited, affirms that, " the English do well to be watchful of their liberty; for if ever they are enslaved, they will be the completest slaves upon earth." He hath not given the reasons on which he sounds his affirmation: yet the remark, tho' it carries the appearance of refinement and improbability, I believe is just. I would reason thus upon it. The same ruling causes which produce that gayety and contentment of heart, which give birth to servitude in France, and make the people easy under it,—the same ruling causes do naturally produce a gentle use of power in those who rule. On the contrary, if that English liberty should be lost, which is the result of a local spleen, and that local spleen should continue in its strength, who sees not, that the exercise of unlimited power in such a climate, must be barbarous, brutal, and abandoned?

" *The destruction of liberty (in England) by external violence, will probably be no more*

more than temporary." Because that local spleen which gives it birth, will in case of an overturn, be in perpetual ferment, till it brings about its restoration. This climate will forever form the complexion of its inhabitants, Degenerate Englishmen, though free, may be subdued by foreigners, though slaves. But the climate will conquer in its turn; the posterity of those slaves will throw off the yoke, and defy the servile maxims of their fore-fathers.

" But it is remarkable, that in proportion as this spirit hath grown weak in deeds, it hath gained strength in words; and of late run out, into unbounded licence." It hath grown weak in deeds, because it hath grown weak among those whose province it is to act. It hath gained strength in words, because it is strong in those who have only the privilege to speak. It hath of late run out into unbounded licence, through certain unhappy causes which might be explained. But the writer chuseth rather to be silent, than either to say such things as might seem to aggravate the evil, or such as would be inconsistent with that inviolable regard which he will ever maintain for truth.

Remarks on the Spirit of Humanity.

" The lenity of our laws, the many noble foundations, &c. All these are such indisputable proofs of a national humanity, as it were the highest injustice not to acknowledge and applaud." This remark is not to be limited to the middle ranks, like that upon the spirit of liberty. For to do justice to the higher ranks of this kingdom, it may be maintained, that, in point of humanity, they have not their equals upon earth.

It may seem improbable, or perhaps incredible, that such a spirit of humanity should remain in those ranks among whom the spirit of liberty is weakened or extinct. Yet the fact is indisputable. I could point out a certain transaction, which passed last year in two great assemblies, in regard to a marriage settlement, which, if examined to the bottom, would be an incontestable proof of what is here advanced: In which, for the sake of making two individuals happy, a step was taken, at which our more rigorous forefathers would have started, as subversive of all law, policy and freedom. But I forbear.

However, thus much in general may be affirmed without offence, that humanity neither improved nor controll'd, is always defective and partial; and may be very dangerous in its effects. When once the leading measures of a kingdom are drawn from a regard to individuals, rather than the publick state, it is certain, that " the pillars of the state are shaken."

Let us now consider, whence this spirit of humanity may arise, and how it comes to be continued among a people of such a complexion. One cause seems to be the excellence of our religion; which although thrown off and despised by the fashionable world in their maturity of age; yet having tinclured the infant mind, leaves its salutary effects behind it, in spite of every acquired ill habit. That the mode of christianity established in this kingdom is at least inferior to none, seems evident from this one circumstance, that every other religious sect esteems and loves it, next to their own."

The lenity of our laws is another preservative of the national humanity. Indeed they are drawn in great part, from the same pure fountain of truth with our religion; and therefore may well be expected, in great part, to produce the same happy effect.

But that justice may be done in every view, it must not be disguised, that another cause, hinted but not explained in the first volume, hath its share in this amiable production. Humanity to distress, we have already marked as another character of the times. But whether our very effeminacy be not one of its sources, might probably be a question more curious in its progress, than agreeable in its solution. Thus, and naturally, the matter may be explained. Effeminacy begets cowardice, and a dread of enduring and suffering of every kind. Minds thus constituted are easily moved by the apparent sufferings of others: hence, where opposite passions prevail not, pity is generally strong in women: and hence pity, or humanity, is the natural growth of an effeminate nation: that is, of a nation which resembles women.

This farther distinction is to be made: that so far as humanity ariseth from courage tempered by pure religion, it will be regular, extensive, and consistent: so far as it ariseth from effeminacy, it will

* will be partial, irrational, and confined; * which of these two is the leading character of the humanity of our times and nation, I leave others to determine. * By comparing it with the humanity of the last century, when there was more of principle, and less of effeminacy, its character will be more evident.

* *These are concurrent proofs, that the spirit of humanity is natural to our nation.* This was incommoderately affirmed. The spirit of liberty is, but that of humanity is not natural to our nation. The proof lies in the history of the country; which tells us, that in ancient times, before christianity came among us, tho' the spirit of liberty was strong, yet the ruling character of the nation, was that of barbarous and inhuman. This may serve as an additional proof, that our present humanity ariseth from the causes assigned above.

To the R—t R—d the D—n and C—r of W—, the humble Petition of POSTERITY,*

Sheweth,

THAT your petitioners humbly apprehend your reverences are no other than trustees for us your petitioners, in the same manner as your predecessors were trustees for the times succeeding them.

That your petitioners observe with great concern, the late immoderate increase of funeral monuments within your abbey and the precincts thereof, to the great encouragement of family vanity, historical falsehood, jobbing articles, and ignorant statuaries; as well as to the disgrace of national taste, and the destruction of various kinds of marble, which ought to have remained in the bowels of the earth for the use of your petitioners, who hope to employ the art of sculpture with more credit to their country.

That your petitioners observe with concern, the vast profusion of money which the present war requires, and apprehend that when it shall be their turn to serve their country, nothing will remain for their rewards but honorary monuments; and it is with the greatest regret they see the pavement and walls of your abbey already possessed by names of Generals never known, but by their preferments; Poets never mention'd, but for their dulness; Patriots never heard of, but by their posts; and Orators never known to pronounce a significant word, but the monosyllables, aye and no. Your petitioners therefore apprehensive that

the revenue of Fane may be as much anticipated within your abbey, as that of money is, in an adjoining chapel; and that therefore they may be reduced to the melancholy condition of neither being rewarded while living, nor remembered when dead, most humbly beg leave to represent to your reverences this their uncomfortable prospect.

Your petitioners are the more emboldened to make this application, as they are fully sensible and ashame'd of the cowardice and mismanagement of their present predecessors, and are resolved to do all they can to efface the memory of their misdeeds, by a sincere attachment to the service of their country, and therefore your petitioners must be the more sensible of the mortification and disgrace to which they must be reduced, by their being obliged to mingle their dust, or their names, or both, with such company as are already in possession of your walls and pavements; tho' your petitioners acknowledge, that many of them are such as your petitioners propose as models for their own conduct.

That your petitioners observe, with great concern, many heathen deities have been introduced within your walls, to adorn the tombs of those who were strangers to all heathen virtues; and as your petitioners are not ashamed of their resolution to live and die christians, they hope your reverences will have some regard to the tenderness of their consciences in this respect, especially as there is a sufficiency of christian attributes to serve, if ingeniously and properly applied, all the purposes of sculpture, in embellishing the monuments of the christian dead.

Your petitioners beg leave farther to represent to your reverences, that the wisest nations of antiquity look'd upon the conferring monumental honours as a public concern, and the noblest incitement to virtuous deeds; and that as soon as they ceased to be frugal of those honours, when they prostituted them to flattery, or sold them for lucre, their public spirit fled; and tho' your petitioners have the highest opinion of the disinterestedness and judgment of your reverences, yet they think they cannot be too watchful in a matter that so highly concerns them, especially (according to what your petitioners have hinted above) as this will probably be the only return our country will be able to give them for their services.

And your petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

A Proposal for the Encouragement of Seamen to serve more readily in his Majesty's Navy, for preventing of Desertion, supporting their Wives and Families, and for the easier and quieter Government of his Majesty's Ships.

THE author of this performance, a gentleman of high rank in the navy, as we have been told, proceeds upon the wise maxim, that to engage me to undertake any occupation chearfully, you must better their condition; and the simpler and more adequate the method for answering that purpose, the more readily it ought to be embraced. The substance of his proposals is, that a number of small houses be built near each dock-yard, viz. Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the rent not to exceed 50*s.* a year. That all married seamen shall have the preference for themselves and their families to reside therein; and next to them such as are unmarried, for themselves and their indigent parents. That these seamen shall repair on board when their service is wanted. That the rent of their houses shall be defalked out of their wages. That each of these houses shall take in two sick seamen, whom the wife shall attend and nurse, under the direction of the physician or Surgeon; and be paid for it, and for their lodging. That the children of such seamen whilst young be employed in picking oakham: the boys, when grown up, as officers servants, on board the King's ships, and the girls in making the ships colours, and the slop cloaths for the seamen. That in time of peace a certain number of seamen (after manning the guard-ships) shall be employed, by rotation, in the King's yard, at 15*d.* a day, and others have leave to go into the merchant's service. That a seaman employed abroad who is desirous of remitting money to his wife or family, shall, before he sails, make known to the commissioner of the port, the monthly allowance he will make; and that his name be entered in a book, witnessed by the clerk of the check at his last muster, and by the captain, and the signing officers of the ship, before she proceeds on her voyage, as an authority for paying such sum; and that a counter-part of this book be kept by the captain of each ship.

To recommend this scheme it is alledged, among other things, that the execution of it will render all hospitals useless (except a pest house, or infirmary for small pox or other contagious distempers). It were to be wished therefore (says the author) that a stop were put to the hospital

now building at Plymouth, and that a number of the small houses here proposed were erected in its stead: for example, five or six hundred by way of proving the effect of this plan; beginning on a small scale, being the least expensive and most certain method of demonstrating whether or no the ends proposed are likely to be answered thereby. It is imagined these houses may be built for 50*l.* or 60*l.* a piece, if not for less; as great part of the timber, materials, viz. old masts and yards, beams and planks belonging to condemned ships, may be made serviceable in these kinds of buildings.

It is farther alledged, that if any thing can be a tie upon, or bind the affections of men, it is the care of those (in their absence) for whom they have the tenderest concern; and that this is greatly provided for by the present scheme: 'Take but a view of the present distressed condition of most of the common seamen's wives and families. To what extreme necessities are they generally driven (says the author with too much reason) when the husbands are on a foreign voyage? The best of them have only small credit on an exorbitant usurer, or perhaps with some ale-house keeper, equally an extortioner. How many of these poor creatures have neither beds to lie on, nor garret or hovel wherein to sleep, nor not even on the bare boards! Where is the seaman whose heart is so hard as not to feel these sufferings? and perhaps too he feels them at a time when he is going to attack the enemies of his country, and when his mind ought to be filled with every glad thought that can animate his courage? Add to these the number of still more deplorable wretches, who are famishing for want of a morsel of bread, perhaps too with young children hanging at their breasts, and who are often driven by necessity to commit crimes which distress alone could force them into against their better inclinations. By the comfortable habitation here proposed for the seaman's wife and family during his absence, his mind will be relieved from those oppressions of domestic grief and care; he will then consider himself and family as become the concern of the state. Temptations to vice and folly being removed, he will serve cheerfully abroad, and come home with satisfaction.'

Better care will be taken of the sick, by having a nurse to every two, three, or four men; whereas at present there is not one allowed to tend every 20 men in the hospitals: besides, it is well known a set of people called Crimps, constantly attend upon our hospitals, to enrage the seamen as they recover, to desert the navy, and enter on board some merchant ship or privateer (the latter more frequently in time of war) first debauching them with drink, and then bribing them with money. None of these harpies (it is said) will dare to hover about the sick men in these little towns, for fear of feeling the just resentment of the whole community for such base attempts, as the seamen must be sensible that his desecration will subject his wife and family to be turned out of doors. Another very material advantage will moreover accrue. When ships come in to clean at any of these ports, instead of the seamen being kept prisoners, as it were, and close confined on board some ship in ordinary, whilst that to which they belong is in the dock, they may safely be trusted ashore with their wives and families, and the captain be under no apprehension of their deserting; and if any should be found missing, the officer will know where to look for them.

If we will but take a view of the seamen employed in colliers and the northward navigation, we shall find their wives and families inhabiting small comfortable cottages, such as are here proposed, in almost every little town along the coast from Ipswich to the Orkneys: and these seamen, for robustness, cleanliness and sobriety, are the flower of the kingdom: and why? because they have a home, and their licentious, rambling disposition is softened into sedateness by the comforts of a domestic life, which will operate, more or less, upon the most abandoned libertine. Is there not room then to hope for a change in the morals of many of our seamen by this beneficent proposal?

From the Weekly Gazette, or Universal Chronicle.

Vacui sub umbra hissumus. HOR.

THOSE who attempt periodical Essays seem to be often stopped in the beginning, by the difficulty of finding a proper title for their work. Two writers since the time of the Spectator, have assumed his name, without any pretensions

to lawful inheritance; an effort was once made to revive the Tatler; and the strange appellations, by which papers have been called, sufficiently show that the authors were distressed, like the natives of America, who sometimes come to the Europeans to beg a name.

It will be easily believed of the *Idler*, that, if his title had required any search, he never would have found it. Every mode of life has its coquettishness. The *Idler*, who habituates himself to be satisfied with what he can most easily obtain, not only escapes labours which are often fruitless, but sometimes succeeds better than those who despise whatever is within their reach, and think every thing more valuable as it is harder to be acquired.

If similitude of manners be a motive to kindness, the *Idler* may flatter himself with universal patronage. There is no single character under which such numbers are comprised. Every man is, or hopes to be, an *Idler*. Even those who seem to differ most from us are hastening to increase our fraternity; as peace is the end of war, to be idle is the ultimate purpose of the busy.

There is, perhaps, no appellation, by which a writer can better denote his kindred to the human species. It has been found hard to describe man by an adequate definition. Some philosophers have called him a reasonable animal, but others have considered reason as a quality of which many animals partake. He has been termed likewise a laughing animal; but it is said, that some men have never laughed. Perhaps man may be more properly distinguished as an idle animal; for there is no man who is not sometimes idle. It is at least a definition from which none that shall find it in this paper can be excepted; for who can be more idle than the reader of the *Idler*?

That the definition may be complete, idleness must be not only the general, but the peculiar characteristic of man; and perhaps he is the only being that can properly be called idle, that does by others what he might do himself, or sacrifices duty or pleasure to the love of ease.

Scarcely any name can be imagined from which less envy or competition is to be dreaded. The *Idler* has no rival or enemies. The man of business forgets him; the man of enterprize despises him; and tho' such as tread the same track of life, fall commonly into jealousy and discord, *Idlers* are always found to associate in peace, and he who is most famed for doing nothing, is glad to meet another as idle as himself.

With

Account of Weather in London.

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Register of the Weather in London.

What is to be expected from this paper, whether it will be uniform or various, learned or familiar, serious or gay, political or moral, continued or interrupted, it is hoped that no reader will enquire. That the idler has some scheme, cannot be doubted; for to form schemes is the Idle's privilege. But tho' he has many projects in his head, he is sparing of communication, having observed, that his hearers are apt to remember what he forgets himself; that histardines of execution exposes him to the encroachments of those who catch a hint and fall to work, and that very specious plans, after long contrivance and pompous displays, have subsided in weariness without a trial, and without miscarriage been blasted by derision.

Something the Idler's character may be supposed to promise. Those that are curious after diminutive history, who watch the revolutions of families, and the rise and fall of characters either male or female, will hope to be gratified by this paper; for the Idler is always inquisitive and seldom retentive. He that delights in obloquy and satire, and wishes to see clouds gathering over every reputation that dazzles him with its brightness, will snatch up the Idler's essays with a beating heart. The Idler is naturally censorious; those who attempt nothing themselves suppose every thing easily performed, and consider the unsuccessful always as criminal.

I think it necessary to give notice, that I make no contract, nor incur any obligation. If those who depend on the Idler for intelligence and entertainment, should suffer the disappointment which commonly follows such ill-placed expectations, they are to lay the blame only on themselves.

Yet hope is not wholly to be cast away. The Idler, tho' sluggish, is yet alive, and may sometimes be stimulated to vigour and activity. He may then descend into profoundness, or tower into sublimity; for the diligence of an Idler is rapid and impetuous; as ponderous bodies forced into velocity move with violence proportionate to their weight.

But these violent exertions of intellect cannot be very frequent, and he will therefore gladly receive help from any correspondent, who shall enable him to please without his own labour. He excludes no style, he prohibits no subject; only let him that writes to the Idler remember, that his letters must not be long; no words ought to be squandered in declarations of esteem, or confessions of inability; conscious dullness has little right to be prolix, and praise is not so welcome to the Idler as quiet.

	Bare.	Therm.	Wind.	Weather.
Mar. 30				
	M 30,02	47	SE	Clouds
	A 30,25	53	SE	Sunshine
1.	M 29,85	48	SE	Flying Clouds
	A 29,8	55	SE	Weak sunshine
Ap. 1	M 29,8	48	E	Overcast
	A 29,76	56	NE	Sunshine
2.	M 29,9	45	NE	Rain
	A 29,93	48	NE	Pretty fair
3.	M 29,83	44	N	Fair
	A 29,77	47	NW	Cloudy and rain
4.	M 29,55	38	NW	Cloudy
	A 29,5	41	NW	Snow
5.	M 29,62	32	NW	Frost
	A 29,64	41	NW	Sunshine
6.	M 29,71	34	NW	Sleet
	A 29,76	38	W	Pretty fair
7.	M 29,79	39	SW	Fair
	A 29,81	46	N	Sunshine
8.	M 30,5	37	NE	Fair
	A 30,4	47	NE	Fair
9.	M 30,0	43	NE	Fine weather
	A 29,97	47	NE	Very fair
10.	M 29,94	45	E	Clear sunshine
	A 29,92	57	SE	Very fine
11.	M 29,9	44	SE	Fair Morn.
	A 29,89	57	E	Cloudy
12.	M 29,81	48	NE	Fair all day
	A 29,76	58	NE	The same
13.	M 30,1	42	NE	Fine weather
	A 30,23	48	NE	Clear Sunshine
14.	M 29,86	36	NE	Sn. with wind
	A 29,76	44	NE	Clo. and wind
15.	M 29,7	38	SW	Hard Frost
	A 29,8	36	W	Pretty fair
16.	M 29,81	32	SW	Cloudy
	A 29,77	38	SW	Very lowring
17.	M 29,72	41	SW	Clouds
	A 29,73	48	SW	Rain
18.	M 29,71	48	S	Rain and sleet
	A 29,7	51	S	Fair
19.	M 29,65	47	S	Rain with hail
	A 29,67	53	E	Pretty fair
20.	M 29,81	41	NE	Fair
	A 29,85	49	NE	Some Rain
21.	M 29,82	51	NE	Cloudy
	A 29,79	55	ENE	Pretty fair
22.	M 29,73	58	NE	Sunshine
	A 29,7	62	NE	Sun. flying Cl.
23.	M 29,68	56	NE	Sun. small Cl.
	A 29,8	60	NE	The same
24.	M 29,89	57	NE	Fine sunshine
	A 29,95	60	NE	Cloudy
25.	M 30,1	50	NE	Weak Sunsh.
	A 30,1	47	NE	Overcast
26.	M 29,9	44	NE	Overcast
	A 29,9	46	NE	Mizzling
27.	M 29,9	46	NE	Mizzling
	A 29,91	47	ENE	Rain
28.	M 29,93	46	NE	Cloudy
	A		NE	Much overcast

*Depth of Rain fallen during this time,
0,75 incb.*

A SONG.

LOVE and FRIENDSHIP.

(Set to Musick by Mr. OSWALD.)

A musical score for 'Love and Friendship' in 2/4 time. The score consists of eight staves of music with corresponding lyrics in italics placed below each staff. The lyrics are:

Hard is the fate of Him who loves, yet dares not tell his
 trembling pain, but to the sympathetic groves, but to the lonely
 list'ning plain, the lonely list'ning plain
 Oh ! when she blesses next your shade, oh !
 when her footsteps next are seen, in flowery tracts long the mead in
 fresher mazes o'er the green, in mazes o'er the green.

Ye gentle spirits of the vale,
 To whom the tears of love are dear ;
 From dying lillies waft a gale,
 And sigh my sorrows in her ear.

My sorrows, &c.

But if at first her virgin fear,
 Should start at love's suspected name,
 With that of friendship sooth her ear,
 True love and friendship are the same.

And friendships, &c.

A familiar Epistle from a Gentleman at Bury St. Edmund's, to his Friend in London; wrote extempore to send to Town by a Person the Author was cracking a Bottle with.

AT the Sign of the Bell in the Borough of Bury
Being met with Friend Tom, and inclin'd to be merry,
I take this Occasion, instead of a better,
To send you another poetical letter;
I have waited with patience as long as I can Sir,
Expecting to those I have sent you an answer;
But bus'ness, it seems, is the pride of your life,
Next to dangling your children, and kissing your wife;
But prithee kiss on, for faith she deserves it,
And a man only balks the good cause when he starves it;
But methinks it is strange you can't spare a minute
To write me a letter; no matter what's in it;
Just tell me you're well, and your wife is so too,
And that you don't hate me, then bid me adieu.

Sent to a Lady who wanted to know if she was so well disguis'd at the Masquerade as not to be found out.

WHILE at the festive ball, the sprightly fair
Trip with fantastic foot, and mimic air;
The mask puts on, and false attire,
That croods, for once, might gaze, and not admire.

But oh! what dress can excellence conceal?
Spight of all art, it will itself reveal.
Vain were th' attempt such charms to throw aside;
What mask can cloud 'em, and what robe can hide?
Well might the night a miracle afford,
Shou'd that fair form, with matchless beauty stor'd
Steal thro' the crowd unknown, and un-ador'd.

PROLOGUE to the UPHOLSTERER.
Spoken by Mr. MOSSOP.

WHEN first, in falling Greece's evil Hour,
Ambition aim'd at universal pow'r;

When the fierce man of Macedonia began
Of a new monarchy to form the plan;
Each Greek — (as fam'd Demosthenes relates)
Politically mad! — wou'd rave of states!
And help'd to form, where'er the mob could meet,
An *Arcopagus* in ev'ry street.
What News, what News, was their eternal cry?
Is Philip sick! * — then soar'd their spirits high,
Philip is well! dejection in each eye.
Athenian coblers join'd in deep debate,
While gold in secret undermin'd the state;
Till wisdom's bird the vulture's prey was made;
And the sword gleam'd in Academe's shade.
Now modern Philips threaten this our land,
What say *Britannia's* sons? — along the Strand,
What news ye cry? — with the same passion smit;
And there at least you rival Attic wit.
A parliament of porters here shall muse
On state affairs — “swall'wing a taylor's news,”
For ways and means no starv'd projective sleeps,
And ev'ry shop some mighty statesman keeps;
He *Britain's* foes, like *Babylon*, can kill;
Supply th' Exchequer, and neglect his till,
In ev'ry ale-house legislators meet;
And patriots settle kingdoms in the fleet.
To shew this phrenzy in its genuine light,
A modern newsmonger appears to-night;
Trick'd out from *Addison's* accomplish'd page,
Behold! th' Upholsterer ascends the stage.
No minister such trials e'er hath stood;
He turns a Bankrupt for the public good!
Undone himself, yet full of *England's* glory!
A politician! — neither whig nor tory —
Nor can ye high or low the *Quixote* call;
“ He's Knight o' th' Shire, and represents ye all.”
As for the bard, — to you he yields his Plan;
For well he knows, you're candid where ye can;
One only praise he claims, — no party-stroke.
Here turns a public character to joke.
His Panacea is for all degrees,
For all have more or less of this disease.
Whatever his success, of this he's sure,
There's merit even to attempt the cure.
* *Vide the first Philippic.*

An EPILOGUE, intended to be spoken by Mr. SHUTER in the Character of a SCHOOLMASTER, with a Rod in his Hand.

WHEN vice and folly are a nation's bane,
When poets write, and parsons preach in vain,
When

When Satire's sting, and moral precepts fail,
Then threats and rougher methods must prevail.

Behold a Schoolmaster—*Ticklebreath* by name,
Who comes a headstrong people to reclaim,
To lash those foibles now so common grown,
And once more place fair virtue on her throne.
This magick rod, though nought but simple wood,

With wonders, strange to mention, is endow'd.
If to that part of man we all deride,
'Tis rightly handled, and with skill apply'd,
'Twill make a lawyer honest 'gainst his will,
The doctor save the patient he wou'd kill ;
The statesman, too, that *Atlas* of the state,
Who toils, and sweats, and bends beneath the weight

Of places, pensions, fine-cures, and fees,
At the first stroke will find immediate ease ;
With joy he'll cast the pond'rous load aside,
And at the Helm take Honour for his guide :
Relieve the indigent without a bribe,
And spurn at sycophants, that fawning tribe.
The modern *Bobadill*, who in taverns boasts,
The Feats he did when on proud *Gallia's* coasts,

How twenty *Frenchmen* at a time he slew,
Twenty more — kill 'em — twenty more —
kill them too ?

When in the field his looks his fears betray,
And his own shadow makes him run away.
But if the force of this same twig he feels,
His courage strait will leave his friendly heels,
Mount to the heart, his martial bosom warm,
And like brave *Prussia* the whole world alarm.

Next, to the Male-Coquet I mean to speak,
Whose head, and heart, and nerves, alike are weak ;

Who like that curious mask, which *Aesop* reigns,
The fox admir'd, yet mourn'd the want of brains.
Who plies his glass, and grinning cries 'Sir
Peter,'
There's a fine girl, gad's curse ! a charming creature,
What eyes, what lips ; and then her shape
and gait,
She must be mine, by Gad at any rate.'

This wand, if once it touch the coxcomb's tail,

I do assure him ne'er was known to fail ;
He'll own its charms surpass his salts and drops,

For into Men it changes fools and fops,
Makes 'em look wise, say little, and do more,
All which I'm sure they never did before.

In good Queen *Bess's* happy golden reign,
The British fair their virtues did maintain :
But, shame to tell ! how dreadful the reflection !

The sex is now so bad, to want correction.
But hold, methinks from yonder box I hear
My Lady Dainty thus express her fear,

Lord save the filthy fellow does not cheat
To turn us up, he won't be so obscene,
I'll go this instant, and all Mr. Rich
How he dare suffer this rude *Ticklebreath*.
Ladies be calm, this needless rage suspend,
And take good counsel as from friend to friend.

If you would shun acquaintance with the birch,

Shun cards on sabbath-days, and go to church,
This vicious appetite no longer feed,
Be virtuous all ! be *British* damsels indeed !

And now my pupils what you've learnt this night,
Go teach to others, and you'll then do right :
Be you to them the same indulgent tutor,
And come next year to see my friend *Ned Shuter*.

ODE on Lady CAROLINE RUSSEL's singing a Part in the Opera of 'L'Endimione, performed in Dublin April 6, 1758, by Ladies and Gentlemen only, for augmenting the Charitable Fund for lending Money, Interest free, to industrious Poor.

NO W smile Jerome, happy isle !
Thy genius spreads her balmy wings,
Uncommon happiness to bring,
By honours never known before ;
Honours diffus'd from *Russell's* glorious race,
Sweet daughter ! harbinger of peace,
What can our wishes look for more
Than lovely *Caroline* to smile.

At *Russell's* voice, the silent tear
Hangs on the cheek, suspending grief ;
Despair awry ! she brings relief,
The smiling cherub comes to heal,
By widows sighs, and helpless orphans cries
Invok'd, see *Caroline* arise !
Such beauty must prevail,
Beauty dispelling ev'ry fear.

How *Bedford's* friendly bosom warms !
Fondly to bless a grateful land,
Basking within his mild command,
He holds the power but to relieve,
His heart, indulgent, sheds the gen'reous balm,
Bid's *Caroline* our sorrow calm,
The wretched cease to grieve ;
He bids her sing—the sing—the charms.

Hail happy parents ! charming maid !
Thus sweetly soothing deep distress,
Like the fond mother taught to bless
Example forms the heav'nly mind,
Deign to accept a grateful nation's praise,
To you, who thus our wonder raise,
Beneficent and kind !
Those praises be for ever paid.

HISTORICAL MEMOIRS.

(Continued from p. 138. vol. III.)

THE Russian army has made but little progress since our last account of foreign affairs; the latest advices say, that their main body had not passed the *Vistula* on the 2d of April; and that it was expected some event might still prevent their passing that river. They have only a detachment of about 2000 light troops on the other side, which had made excursions into Polish Prussia as far as the confines of Pomerania, till General Platov marched against them, and obliged them to retreat.

The seizing of the towns of *Elbing* and *Thorn* in Poland, by the Russians, and the threats of the king of Prussia to make that kingdom the theatre of war, have occasioned such confusion at Warsaw, that the king thought himself not safe in staying in that city; and at a meeting of the grandees and senators, it has, among other things been resolved, to draw up a memorial representing the heinous injustice of the Russians in seizing several towns of the kingdom, contrary to the faith of treaties.

The court of Russia has been lately in a great ferment, on account of the discovery of some intrigues carried on by Count Bestucbeff, high chancellor and prime minister of Russia, who is disgraced and put under confinement. It is said, that he received last summer, during the empress's illness, a sum of money from a certain court, and immediately sent orders to Marshal Apraxin to evacuate the Prussian territories. That general has declared since his being confined at *Narva*, that he retreated, in consequence of express Orders sent by Count Bestucbeff. This circumstance so incensed the Empress, that she ordered him to be arrested in the council-chamber, by a subaltern officer, who took from him his sword, and the order of St. Alexander, and conducted him to his [Bestucbeff's] own house, where a guard was put over him. Her Imperial Majesty has sent a declaration to the Austrian and French ministers, importing that she had for some time reason to distrust the high-chancellor Bestucbeff; and that at length she had found her suspicions well grounded, he having been engaged in many intrigues, machinations, and guilty of offences bordering upon high treason;

wherefore she had ordered him to be arrested, and a strict enquiry to be made into his conduct, and that of his accomplices.'

All his papers were seized, and a great many persons found to be concerned with him, are sent prisoners to several fortresses. The Russian ministers at foreign courts have received orders to send to Petersburg, all instructions sent to them by the said Count, since the conclusion of the triple alliance between the courts of Vienna, Versailles and Petersburg. The Empress has appointed Count Woronoff to the place of high-chancellor, and General Count Schawlow is arrived at Elbing, by the Empress's order, to supersede the Russian generals Ferner and Brown, whom he has required to deliver up to him the original instructions sent to them by Count Bestucbeff. Marshal Apraxin, on the hearing the news of Bestucbeff's disgrace, was seized with a fit of the palsy, and was dangerously ill when the last letters came from Narva.

From Hamburg it is intimated that a cessation of arms is concluded between the Prussians and Russians, but the truth of this is much doubted; however, letters from Petersburg of March 24, assure us, that an edict was published there on the 23d, whereby her Imperial Majesty declares, that trade is to remain free and open with Prussia, and exactly on the same footing it was before the Russian army entered that kingdom.

In consequence of the wise measures taken by his Prussian Majesty during the winter, his army, the latter end of February, amounted to upwards of 100,000 effective men, whom his Majesty divided into four separate bodies; one of which he ordered to assemble on the right of the Oder, between Woblau and Hoyau, to cover Silesia on that side, and make head against the Russians in case they should advance. Another towards Upper-Silesia, on the side of Moravia, which preserves at the same time, a communication with Glatz. The third in Lusatia, to secure the communication with Saxony and annoy the frontiers of Bohemia. The fourth and principal body, which is under the King's immediate

mediate command is assembled in the neighbourhood of Schwerin.—After making these dispositions, the King set out on the 25th of March to put himself at the head of his troops; and marching on his right towards Grußau and Friedland, where the passes are situated that lead from the west part of Silesia into the east part of Bohemia, he sent a detachment against Trautenau, who forced the Austrian garrison, after a vigorous defence, to fall back upon the advanced posts of Marshal Daus's army. A considerable number was slain and wounded on this occasion, on each side. The taking of Trautenau having opened a way into Bohemia, the light troops immediately began their incursions into that kingdom. Mean time, General de la Motte Fouquet, at the head of a body of foot, drove the Austrian General Jahn from all his posts in the county of Glatz, and pursued him as far as Nachod in Bohemia.

The Prussians opened the trenches before Schwerin on the 3d of April; on the 5th they erected two large batteries, which kept a continual fire on the place. The artillery of the besiegers consisted of 300 pieces of cannon of different dimensions, and 80 mortars. On the night of the 15th, the Prussians carried one of the chief works by assault, and lodged themselves therein; whereupon the commandant capitulated the next day, and surrendered prisoner of war, with his garrison, consisting of 3200 men and 250 officers. A large train of artillery and a great quantity of provision were found in the place. They have lost 3500 men during the blockade, mostly by sickness.

The chamber of finances in the city of Dresden have been permitted by his Prussian Majesty to resume the management of the revenue of the King of Poland's domains, on condition of paying the Prussians a million of crowns annually.—Prince Henry of Prussia is at Dresden, making proper dispositions for a vigorous defence; it being very apparent that the Austrians design to attack that place with a powerful body.

There has been an exchange of prisoners made between Prussia and Austria, when the Prince of Bevren was exchanged for an Austrian Lieutenant General. There remained in the hands of the Prussians after it was finished, 15000 Austrian soldiers and 700 officers.

The accounts from Austria consist chiefly of preparations made and armaments formed for the business of the beginning campaign.

Our advices from Pomerania, are that the Prussians by means of several batteries which they have erected on the two sides of the port of Stralsund, prevent any ships entering; so that the garrison are deprived of receiving any ammunition or provision, which they are in great want of. Their troops therefore dieat in great numbers; so that if they are not relieved, they will be obliged to submit upon any conditions.—And letters from Hamburg inform, that in the night of the 4th of April, the Swedes made an attempt on Fort Pennsund; but the Prussian garrison, though not exceeding 150 men, gave them so warm a reception, that they were obliged to retire with great loss.

Since our last mention of affairs in Westphalia, the French have quitted Hanover, at which time they threw the greatest part of the stores belonging to the place into the river, for want of horses and carriages to remove them. Forty-two carriages loaded with 5 or 6000 fusils, which they had taken from some of the Hanoverian magazines, have been carried again to Hanover, the French in their precipitate retreat having left them behind. These fusils arrived very opportunely to arm the militia of Hanover.

On the 20th of March the French evacuated Munden without committing any disorder. They have also quitted Cassel, having done but little damage; they left the arsenal in pretty good condition, and even some provisions, which they sold to the inhabitants, for the payment whereof they took hostages with them. On the 20th of the same month, Prince Ferdinand detached Major Esteroff, of Breidenbach's dragoons, with some hundred horse, to take post at Osabrug, and seize upon some magazines which the French had left there.

About this time, a corps of hussars of the allied army attacked the rear guard of the French in the neighbourhood of Soest in the county of Mark, and took, besides a considerable number of prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon of 24 pounds and 5 of 6 pounds, together with a large magazine. And, on the 26th, a corps of Hanoverian hunters and hussars attacked near Gelhausen in the county of Bentheim, the Austrian regiments of Platz and Charles Lorraine, and cut to pieces several of them, made many prisoners, and took twelve baggage-waggons. Several other skirmishes have happened, in which all the accounts agree in allowing success on the side of the Hanoverian and Prussian army.

Dif.

Dispatches from Prince Ferdinand's headquarters at *Munster*, dated *April 8*, contain a relation of the surrender of the castle of *Vecto*, by capitulation. It was besieged by a captain, with a detachment of seven companies; but what will hardly be credited is, that upwards of 800 pieces of cannon and mortars were found in the place. The same dispatches bring advice that General *Fouquet* had drove the *Austrians* from the county of *Glatz*, and afterwards taken possession of a magazine at *Trantenau*.

All the *French* army have passed the *Rhine*, and are collecting their scattered forces together again. They are in a most deplorable condition, and even some of the officers under the Prince of *Clermont*, describe the wretchedness of their situation in very affecting terms. Sicknes, nakedness, and want of every kind (writes a *French* officer to his friend) prevails among our soldiery; so that you may imagine deterioration is frequent.

Prince Ferdinand's army, when the last dispatches came from him, remained still at *Munster*.

From AMERICA we have the following advice. On the 8th of *March* last, as a serjeant and some men were going from *Albany* into the woods, at *Fort Edward* for fire-wood, they were surrounded and attacked by a large party of *Indians* in snow-shoes; that the serjeant was shot through both his thighs, but notwithstanding defended himself with his firelock against the *Indians*, as they came up to mohawk and scalp him, till he was carried into the fort; that a corporal and 15 men were killed, and some prisoners carried off; that a soldier got into the fort after being scalped; the enemy lost but two men.

Dispatches from *New York*, dated *March 14*, mention the arrival of General *Abercrombie* there the day before: and also that their assembly was then sitting, in order to pass a law for raising 3000 men for that province alone; and that a body of 20,000 militia is to act in conjunction with some regular troops, in order to make incursions into the heart of *Canada*. Most of the young people of that colony are gone a privateering, so that the remaining inhabitants are apprehensive they shall find great difficulty in raising their quota.

By the last advices from the same province, dated *March 17*, we learn, that the troops were not marched from *Albany*, when General *Abercrombie* left that place, which makes it conjectured that expedi-

tion is laid aside at present; though some say it is still to go on, and that we shall soon hear Lord *Howe* is marched. Two men of war arrived there lately with dispatches for General *Abercrombie* who succeeds Lord *Loudon* as commander in chief of his Majesty's forces in America. General *Abercrombie* made no delay at *Albany*, but set out for *New York* the day after he received his dispatches, and got there last *Monday*. He has been extremely busy ever since. The assembly of that province have voted 3680 men, *Massachusetts* 7000; what *New Hampshire*, *Rhode Island*, *Connecticut*, and *Jersey*'s will do, is not yet known; but it is the general opinion, the several provinces will at least make up the number 18000. A most noble spirit at present prevails over the whole continent. Some of the principal gentlemen of the city have entered into the service, which will be a great inducement to the common people to enlist. Five regiments of the King's troops are to march with these provincials to the northward. A great number of troops are going to the eastward; some to the southward; so that there are three expeditions intended to be carried on at one and the same time. This summer, it is hoped, will put an end to the war in that part of the world.

The vulgar have almost reduced *Cape-Breton* and *Canada* already: but the more thinking part say, that it is a task that may be very easily accomplished with such an armament, and think that at *Canada* they will meet with but little opposition, and that *Cape-Breton* cannot hold out long against such a force. But all there is to fear are delays and disaffected people; which have been the ruin of all our expeditions in America. Should they succeed in reducing *Canada*, there will be but little merit in the action; overcoming a handful of half-starved slaves and vassals; for if accounts be true, one half are ready to join the *English* at their arrival, and would rejoice to get rid of their slavery and bondage, to enjoy a land of liberty and plenty; but we must leave things to time for the event of the expedition. In all human probability, such an armament by land and sea, properly conducted, will reduce *Cape-Breton* and all *Canada* in one campaign with ease; and we doubt not but the province will do their utmost to effect every thing they undertake.

Chronological Diary, for 1758.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, March 20.

HIS Majesty's ship the Windsor, Captain Faulkner, arrived at Plymouth, and brought in the Pacificque, a French East India ship from the Isle of France, bound for Port l'Orient, laden with coffee, &c. which he took on the 14th.

By an order of council, dated the 29th of March, all ships, persons, goods, and merchandise, that shall hereafter arrive, in any port of Great-Britain or of the isles of Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney, Sark, or Man, from Smyrna, are enjoined to perform a quarantine of forty days; which order is issued upon information that the plague has lately broke out at Smyrna, and daily carries of great numbers of people.

SATURDAY, April 1.

The bounties to all able and ordinary seamen, and likewise to all able-bodied landmen, are prolonged to the 20th of next month.

The time limited for prohibiting the exporting out of Great-Britain, or carrying coastwise, gunpowder, saltpetre, &c. prolonged for six months, by order of the council, to commence from the 29th of this month.

MONDAY, 3.

Came on to be tried at Kingston upon Thames, before the Hon. Sir Michael Foster, Knt. and a special jury of gentlemen of the county of Surry, the trial of indictment against Mary Grey, for obstructing certain footways leading from East Sheene through Richmond Park. The defendant declined entering into the merits, but rested her defence on an objection to the indictment, that East Sheene, which in the indictment was laid to be in the parish of Wimbleton, was in the parish of Merton: but it appearing to the satisfaction of the judge and jury, that Merton was not a parish, but a chapelry in Wimbleton, the jury found the defendant guilty. The judge waited two hours, and but ten of the special jury attended; so that two tales-men were taken in; and the judge declared he would fine every man (that had not a proper excuse) 20l.

TUESDAY 4.

The assizes ended at Kingston for Surry, when the even following persons received sentence of death, viz. the brothers named White, for house-breaking, and Bell and Sil-

ver for horse-stealing. Robert Nixon, for robbing William Wallis in St. George's Fields, William Wood for sheep-stealing; Hugh Pugh for robbing Elizabeth Taylor, on Putney Common.

Robert Mitchell, midshipman of a man of war, convicted at last Guildford assizes, but respite, was not tried on the widow's appeal for the murder of Nathaniel Spencer, in Southwark, but is discharged out of custody, on giving securities to plead his pardon at the next general goal delivery for the county of Surry.

TUESDAY 6.

Captain Lockhart took the command of the Chatham a 50 gun ship, the crew of the Tartar is turned over to the said ship.

FRIDAY 7.

The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following prisoners received sentence of death, viz. George Smith, for stealing a large quantity of plate from Deborah Weaver; Henry Strickland, for stealing 16l. in a stable in Westminster; William Stevens, for stealing goods, in the warehouse of Mr. Colthurst; James Cotes, for robbing James Duniere, in Marybone-fields; Richard William Vaughan, for forging and counterfeiting a bank note, for 20l. and William Hooper, for publishing a small bill of exchange.

The prosecution of William Stephen was carried on by order of the directors of the Union fire-office.

The Phoenix of Bristol of 16 four pounders, Capt. Read, has taken the Bellona of St. Malo's of 20 six pounders besides swivels, and 120 men. On the 3d instant, after chafing, about 11 at night came up with her, when she fired a gun, and hailed her. The Frenchman asked, 'What ship?' The Phoenix answered, 'The Tartar, Capt. Lockhart, and if you don't strike immediately I will sink you.'

The name of Tartar or Lockhart, struck the Frenchmen with such a panic, that the whole crew ran down to bundle up their cloaths, as appears by a master of a ship who was prisoner on board. The Lieutenant and four or five of their men, went on board and took possession of her.

SATURDAY, 8.

Captain Parker of his Majesty's ship the Brilliant,

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Brilliant, is arrived at Plymouth, and has brought in with him two ships he took in his late cruise, one called La Nymph of Grandville, commanded by Jacques de la Forteire, and has 20 six pounder guns and 160 men; the other La Vengeur of Dunkirk, commanded by Gaspard Lyon, mounts 12 six pounder guns, and had 90 men.

His majesty's sloops the Wolf, Captain Crickett, and Grampus, Captain Allen, have taken and brought into Lowestofe road, a privateer ship of Dunkirk, commanded by Peter Bedaurt, mounting eight three pounder guns, and had 54 men. *Gazette.*

TUESDAY 10.

By a letter from Cork, dated March 27, we are informed, that last Saturday seventeen two French privateers, of 30 guns each, anchored in the river Kemare in the county of Kerry, and landed some of their men on an island of Valentia, which they plundered, and took away all the live cattle and other provisions they met with, while another party landed on the continent, and plundered two gentlemen's houses; after which they set sail, taking with them the Johnson privateer of Bristol, of ten guns, which was some time ago deserted there by her crew, after an unsuccessful cruise. A great many of the men belonging to the French privateers spoke English very well.

A large number of transports are contracted for by the government, in order to carry over to Hamburgh, 2000 horses, for the use of his Majesty of Prussia.

TUESDAY 11.

In the evening between the hours of ten and eleven, the temporary wooden bridge, built for the convenience of carriages and passengers whilst London-bridge was widening and repairing, was discovered to be on fire, and entirely consumed. The watchmen on the Customhouse-quays on the east side, and the watch at the Steel-yard on the west side, besides many others, about eleven observed several lights under the bridge, which appeared in several places like candles in lanthorns, and all thought that it might be some workmen going to labour all night. Soon after the bridge, from one end to the other, burst out in flames. Conjectures arise, whether burning this bridge has not been for a long time designed, since it must take up many nights to lay such a quantity of combustible in so many places, that each seems to have had a communication with the other.

WEDNESDAY, 12.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor waited on the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, with the account of the above accident, who immediately gave orders for a proper advertisement to be published, with his Majesty's most gracious pardon for any person who would discover the

authors of the calamity, excepting the identical perpetrators of it; and the city have offered a reward of two hundred pounds, for discovering the villainous incendiaries; for that such was the case of the catastrophe, appeared from the testimonies of Mr Dance, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Philp, the builders of the bridge, whom his lordship had previously ordered to survey the place, and give their opinions, for the satisfaction of the city. By the Act of Parliament it appears this offence is only transportation.

It appears how much those people were in the right who urged the necessity of a bridge at Black-friars before any alterations were made in London-bridge; because though no such accident as that of fire could be apprehended to obstruct the communication to the opposite shores while these alterations were making, yet surely other accidents might have been expected which it was necessary to have guarded against, and which would have been guarded against, had public utility been the sole object in view.

See a view of the bridge annexed to this number.

THURSDAY 13.

At a court of common-council at Guildhall, a committee was appointed to carry into execution an Act of Parliament for building a bridge across the Thames, from Black-friars in the city of London, to the opposite side in the county of Surry; the committee to consist of twelve aldermen and twenty-four commoners. And the said committee was impowered to exercise and perform all and every the powers and authorities granted by the said Act to the court of common-council, subject to the controul of that court.

The following bills were passed by commission; for the better employment of the poor of Exeter; for indemnifying persons omitting to qualify themselves for offices; and five other private bills.

Notice was given from the Lord Chamberlain's office, that the court goes out of mourning the 7th of May.

FRIDAY, 14.

The society for the encouraging of arts, manufactures and commerce, have offered the society's medal in gold, as an honorary reward for the plan which shall be judged the best calculated for the establishment of a charity house for the reception of such common prostitutes as are desirous to forsake their evil courses. See p. 185.

By a letter on board the Cambridge man of war off Martinico, the 29th of Jan. last, it appears, that the said island has been blockaded up for about a month; that on the 18th of the said month they cannonaded a fort on the

said

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said island six hours, and beat it quite down, and cut out the vessels in the harbour, being only four, with the loss only of six men, and sixteen wounded.

MONDAY, 17.

The Gibraltar man of war from the Straights, arrived at Plymouth, and has brought M. du Quesne, late commander of the Foudroyant, and several other French Officers.

TUESDAY 18.

In consequence of the convention signed the 11th instant, between his Majesty and the king of Prussia, an army of 38000 men of the troops of Hanover, Wolfenbuttel, Saxe-Gotha and Buckeburgh, together with 12000 of the troops of Hesse-Cassel, are to constitute an army of observation, and to be maintained *ad vivi* at the expence of Great-Britain, which will make the whole complement in the pay of Great-Britain this campaign, amount to near 150000 effective men, besides 70000 seamen.

WEDNESDAY 19.

The Hon. House of Commons agreed to the supplies for the King of Prussia.

They also agreed to give the city of London 20,000 l. a year, for four years, towards repairing London-bridge, &c.

There were several debates at the bridge committee, concerning the manner of erecting the same, some gentlemen seemed to desire a stone bridge might be immediately set about; others inclined for a temporary one, the toll of which would, in a few years, enable them to carry it on without the aid of parliament, as it is computed it would amount to 10000 l. a year.

THURSDAY, 20.

Was held the anniversary meeting of the sons of the clergy, and the collection in the whole (including a bank note of 100 l. given by Samson Gideon, Esq;) amounted to 1066 l. 14 s. which is above 150 l. more than last year,

MONDAY 10.

Books are now opened at the Bank to take in subscriptions agreeable to the following resolution of the Hon. the House of Commons of Saturday last, viz.

That towards raising the supply granted to his Majesty the sum of 4,500,000 l. be raised by annuities, at 3 l. 10 s. per cent. per ann. and the sum of 500,000 l. by a lottery to be attended with annuities, redeemable by parliament, after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, the said annuities to be transferable at the Bank of England, and charged upon a fund to be established in this session of parliament for payment thereof; and for which the sinking fund shall be a collateral security; and that every person subscribing 500 l. shall be entitled to 450 l. in annuities, and 50 l. in lottery tickets, and so in proportion for a

greater or lesser sum; which said annuities shall stand reduced to 3 l. per cent. per annum after the expiration of 24 years, to be computed from the said 5th day of July, 1758; and shall afterwards be redeemable in the whole or in part, by sums not less than 500,000 l. at one time, six months notice having been first given of such payment or payments respectively.

On the 5,000,000 l.

10 l. per centum deposit on or before the 29th day of April inst. on the whole five millions,

On 4,500,000 l. in annuities,

15 per cent. on or before 30 May next,

15 per cent. on or before 28 June,

15 per cent. on or before 27 July,

15 per cent. on or before 26 Aug.

15 per cent. on or before 27 Sep.

15 per cent. on or before 26 Oct.

On the lottery for 500,000 l.

20 per cent on or before 10 June,

15 per cent. on or before 30 July,

15 per cent. on or before 19 Aug.

20 per cent. on or before 9 Sep.

20 per cent. on or before 9 Oct.

Which several sums so received to be applied, from time to time, to such services as shall then have been voted by this house in this session, and not otherwise. That any subscriber paying in the whole, or any part previous to the days appointed, shall be allowed a discount of 3 l. per cent. per ann. and that all such persons as shall make their full payments on the said lottery, shall have their tickets delivered as soon as they can conveniently be made out.

SCHEME of the LOTTERY 1758, 500,000 l. Distribution of Blanks and Prizes.

	l.	l.		
2	of	10,000	is	20,000
3	—	5000	—	15000
6	—	2000	—	82,000
17	—	1000	—	37,000
29	—	500	—	14,500
142	—	100	—	4,200
626	—	50	—	31,300
5673	—	20	—	173,500

6500 Prizes	237,500
45,500 Blanks, at 6 l. each	261,000
First drawn	500
Last drawn	1000

50,000 Tickets, at 10 l. each, 500,000 Blanks and Prizes to be transferable Annuities, bearing three per cent. interest from Christmas.

WEDNESDAY, 26.

His Majesty and the royal family removed from St. James's to Kensington.

Letters from the northern counties mention the price of cattle being considerably fallen; from

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from an expectation of Irish beasts being imported.

Above a million of money has been voted for the pay, &c. of the Hanoverian and Hessian troops, from December 1757 to 1758; besides 670,000 l. to the king of Prussia.

A letter from Capt. Batton, commander of his Majesty's ship Litchfield, giving an account of the state and condition of the several forts and settlements on the coast of Africa, has been laid before the parliament.

An account was also produced of the application of the sum of 800,000 l. voted last session on credit, in order to defray any extraordinary expences that might be incurred by means of the present war.

A plan of Gibraltar, with all the fortifications, number of guns, and stores of every kind, has been lately laid before the Hon. H—— of C——ns, with a view, as it is apprehended, to strengthen that fortress.

Admiralty-Office, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Admiral Osborn to Mr. Cleveland, dated from on board his Majesty's ship Prince, at sea, March 12, 1758.

ON the 23^d of last month between Caps de Gatt and Cartagena, I fell in with M. de Quenne in the Foudroyant of 80, the Orpheus of 64, the Oriflame of 50, and the Pleiade of 24 guns, which were the four ships sent from Toulon to reinforce M. de Clue at Cartagena. On their seeing my squadron, they immediately dispersed, and steered different courses; on which I detached ships after each of them, whilst with the body of my squadron I stood of the bay of Cartagena, to watch their squadron there; and about seven in the evening, Captain Storr in the Revenge of 64, supported by Capt. Hughes in the Berwick of 64, and Capt. Evans in the Preston of 50 guns, took the Orpheus, commanded by M. de Herville, with 502 men. Capt. Gardiner in the Monmouth of 64, supported by Capt. Stanhope in the Swiftsure of 70, and Capt. Hervey in the Hampton-Court of 64 guns, about one in the morning, took the Foudroyant, on board which was the Marquis de Quesne, Chief d'Escadre, with 800 men. Captain Rowley in the Montague of 60, and Capt. Montague in the Monarch of 74 guns, run the Oriflame ashore, under the castle of Aiglos; and had it not been for violating the neutrality of the coast of Spain, they would have entirely destroyed her. The Pleiade of 24 guns, got away by meer out-sailing our ships.

In this action we have had the great misfortune to lose Capt. Gardiner; and Capt. Storr has lost the calf of one of his legs. And

on this occasion I should do the officers and seamen great injustice, if I did not mention to their Lordships, their very alert, gallant and brave behaviour; and I must, in a very particular manner, recommend Lieutenant Cutkett, of the Monmouth, for his bravery, after his Captain's death, in engaging and disabling the Foudroyant in such a manner, as to oblige her to strike as soon as the other ships came up; and whom I propose to give the command of the Foudroyant to, as a reward for his conduct. *Gazette.*

Admiralty-Office, April 22.

Extract of a letter from Sir Edward Hawke to Mr. Cleveland, dated the 11th of April.

ON the 5^d of April the squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line and three frigates, made the light of the Baleines on the Isle of Rhé, about nine at night, the weather being fair, and a moderate gale at N. N. W. at 11 tacked and stood off till half past two in the morning of the 4th, when we tacked again, wind at N. E. then brought to, and prepared for action; at three we made sail towards Basque road: at day-break we discovered a numerous convoy, a few leagues to windward, and gave chase; but the wind baffling, the convoy with three frigates that escorted it, got into St. Martin's on the Isle of Rhé, except one brig that was run on shore and burnt by the Hussar. At noon we bore away for Basque road in a line a head, with a moderate gale at N. N. W. at four in the afternoon discovered the enemy plain, lying off the Isle d'Aix. Their force was the Florissant of 74, Sphynx 64, Hardi 64, Dragon 64, Warwick 60 guns, and six or seven frigates, with about 40 merchant ships, which I have been since informed had 3000 troops on board. At half past four made a signal for a general chase to the S. E. At five the enemy began to cut and slip their cables, and to run in great confusion: at six their commodore made off, when we were within gun-shot and half: many of those ships which fled were by this time on the mud: as I knew for certain there was not sufficient depth of water for us to follow them, at half past six we came to an anchor a-breast of d'Aix: at five the next morning saw all the enemy's ships a-ground, and almost dry, about five or six miles distant from us: many of the merchant, and several of the ships of war, were on the broadsides. As soon as the flood made, I put the best pilots on board the Intrepid and Medway, and sent them a gun-shot farther in, where they anchored; and sounding a little a-head at high water they found but five fathoms, of which the tide rises 18 Feet.

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By this time boats and launches from Rochfort, &c. were employed in carrying out warps to drag the ships through the soft mud, as soon as they should be water borne: In the mean time they threw over-board their guns, stores, ballast, and were even heaving water out of their ports, all which we could plainly discover. Some of the men of war got that day as far up at the mouth of the Charente. The merchant ships were a-ground towards Isle Madame. Our frigates boats cut away about 80 buoys laid on their anchors, and what they had thrown over board.

On the 5th in the morning, I sent Capt. Ewer, of Marines, to the Isle de Aix with 120 marines in order to destroy the new works carrying on there: which he accordingly effected, preserving good order, and giving no disturbance to the inhabitants of the island.

When we got out of Basque road on the 7th, I learned from a neutral ship from St. Martin's, that the large convoy chased by us on the 4th, was laden with provisions, stores, &c. for America, with 15 more ready at Bourdeaux, to have been escorted by the ships of war which lay at the Isle d'Aix.

On the 7th instant, the Essex of 64 guns, with the Pluto and Prosperine fire ships, which sailed the 24th of last month in order to join Sir Edward Hawke, fell in with twelve sail of the enemy's merchant ships, escorted by a frigate of 22 guns, from Bourdeaux, bound to Quebec, and took the frigate, called the Grappler, a letter of marque of 20 guns, and one merchant ship. Capt. Hume of the Pluto, was unfortunately killed engaging the letter of marque.

Extract of a letter from on board the Dublin man of war, dated Vigo Harbour, March 30.

WE sailed from Spithead the 16th for America, and on the 6th following in lat. 48. 15. we perceived a sail within two musket shot of us, by which being taken for an English vessel, she bore down to us, but our eighteen pounders soon convinced her of her mistake, and she became an easy prize. She is a French East Indiaman, and expected to be in France in two days after she met with us. She is laden with coffee, silk, muslin, &c. but her cargo consists chiefly of coffee, of which there is said to be 7000 bales, each of which is said to be worth 8l.

Part of a letter from Gambia, James Fort, (Coast of Africa) dated October 23, 1757.

ON the 4th inst. two French privateers, one a large sloop, the other a brig, each carrying eight three and two four-pounders,

with eighty men, entered our river and took the Alice, Capt. Hayes, belonging to Liverpool, about four leagues distant of the fort, off of a private trader's settlement; the French immediately turned all the crew ashore.

*Cambridge, April 14. The Hon. Mr. Finch and the Hon. Mr. Townshend having proposed, after the example of his Grace our Chancellor, to give two prizes of fifteen guineas each to two senior Batchelor of Arts, and the like to two middle Batchelors, who shall compose the bell exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day hereafter to be appointed near the commencement; the Vice-Chancellor gives notice, that the subjects for this year are, for the senior Batchelors: "Ultrum summa ho-
" minum felicitas iuxta Epicurum in sensuum
" delectationibus praecipue ponatur." For the
middle Batchelors: "Utrum diversorum gen-
" tium mores et instituta a diverso eorum
" situ explicari possint."*

Ships taken by the FRENCH.

THE Content, Wood, from London to Calabria, into Martilles.

The Tom, Clave, and William, Worth, from Boston into Bayonne.

The Swallow of Boston, into the Mississippi.

The Zenobia, Philips, from South-Carolina to Antigua, into Martinico.

The Albion, Ross, into Hispaniola.

The Tybris, Byrne, into Guadaloupe.

The Triton, M'Lean, into Hispaniola.

The Swift, Spring, into Port Prince.

The Providence, Parsons, into Roscoff.

The Swallow, Teed, into Cadiz.

The Toby, Waugh, from London to Madeira.

The Boston, Cartwright, into Bayonne.

The Tomlinson, Farrell, into Morlaix.

Ships taken by the ENGLISH.

THE Roebuck man of war, has taken a prize off Madeira, and carried her with him to the West-Indies.

The Hope, Puaroube, from Bourdeaux for Gottenburgh, into Dover by the Prince George privateer.

The Wenshewe, —, from Bourdeaux for Stockholm, into Dover by the Prince Royal privateer.

The Maria Therese, Bonnett; the Cheval Marin, Orfonneau; and St. Esprit, Bernard; a vessel laden with wine, and a snow of about 200 tons in ballast, by the Lottery privateer of Guernsey, who ransomed the three first, and has sent the two last for Guernsey.

The

The St. Andrew privateer has sent into Bristol a large Dutch ship from St. Domingo, worth 25,000 l.

The Raggas, Peider from Bourdeaux for Bremen, into Dover, by the Duke of Bolton privateer.

The Marquis-St. Ange, privateer of 8 guns, by the Grampus sloop of war, and carried into Yarmouth.

A French ship with corn, is taken by the Hawke privateer, Capt. Wilton, of London, and carried into Malta.

The Ambuscade, Capt. Guynn, has taken a French vessel with corn, &c. and carried her into Leghorn.

The Roebuck man of war has taken the St. John Baptist Snow, Capt. Céponi, a Spanish vessel, bound from Havre to Cadiz, and carried her into Maidera, worth 50,000 l.

The Champion and Prince George letters of Marque, of Bristol, have taken and ransomed a French coaster, from Marseilles for 12,000 livres.

Capt. Vernon, in his Majesty's ship the Lymne, who convoyed the trade from Gibraltar to Turkey, has taken a ship from Syria, valued at 40,000 l.

The Antelope man of war has taken a French ship of 300 tons, from Bourdeaux to North-America: she is a letter of marque, laden with provisions, stores, and 18 soldiers.

BANKRUPTS.

THOMAS GARRETT, of Bishopsgate-street, Glass-seller.—THO. GREEN, of Mark-lane, Broker.—ROBERT SAXBY, of Dartford in Kent, Tanner.—JOHN CARDELL of Mile-End Old Town, Clothworker.—WILLIAM GEERE, of Croydon in Surry, Tanner.—THOMAS ADAMS, of Stradbrook in Suffolk, Draper.—ROBERT OVERMAN, of Burnham, Deepdale, Norfolk, Merchant.—THOMAS RICHARDS of St. Clement Danes, Woollen-draper.—JOHN MARGAS, of St. Martin in the fields, optician.—MATHEW MASLEN, of Howden, in Yorkshire, Chapman.—WM. GRANT, of Rumsey Extra, Hants, Miller and Mealman.—MARY JONES of St. Mary le Bone, widow, victualler.—THOMAS KEMPHEYES of Princes street, Lothbury, Ware-houseman.—RICHARD I'ANS, of Eagle court in the Strand, Merchant.—THOMAS COILINGWOOD of Air-street, Piccadilly, Merchant.—JOSEPH HALL, of Barnsley in Yorkshire, Ironmonger.—NICHOLAS LILLEY, of Ashton under Line, Isaac Heapy, and Peter Heapy, both of Stockport, Partners and dealers.—JOHN LANE, of Bristol, Innholder.—ROBERT SELLER, of New Malton, in Yorkshire, Grocer.—JOSEPH BRICE of Bristol, Scrivener and Chapman.—JOHN BURTON, of Lawrence Poultnoy-hill, London, packer.—JOHN PECK, of White-chapel, Linen-draper.—JAMES PALCROFT, JOHN GRAMMER, and DANIEL TITTERTON, of Bread-street, London, Hosiers and partners.

DEATHS.

GEORGE TRENCHARD, Esq; of Pool.
FRANCIS COTTINGTON, Esq;
NATHANIEL MARSH, Esq;

THE REV. MR. AUERRE, MINISTER OF THE FRENCH CHAPEL IN ST. JAMES'S.

LADY GIBBONS, WIFE TO SIR WILLIAM GIBBONS, BART.

THOMAS FOLJAMBE, Esq; at Aldwark in Yorkshire.

RALPH THRALE, Esq; Brewer, in South-wark.

THE HON. THE COUNTES OF KILDARE, AGED 93.
THE LADY DOWAGER POLE, RELICT OF THE LATE

SIR WILLIAM POLE, BART.

EDMUND LLOYD, Esq; at Cardiff.

ALEXANDER OUCHTERLONEY, Esq; of Throgmorton-street.

LADY MARGARET DALZIEL, COUNTES OF CARNWARTH.

JOSEPH MORTON, Esq; of Peterborough.

JOHN JOLLIFFE, Esq; at Cofton hall in Worcester-shire.

SAMUEL CARTER, Esq; in Golden-square.

COLONEL GORDON OF THE DIVISION OF THE MARINES AT CHATHAM.

L I S T o f B O O K S .

FIFTEEN DISCOURSES, DEVOTIONAL AND MEDICAL, BY JOHN MAISON, A. M. 5s. NOON.
INSCRIPTIONUM ROMANARUM METRICARUM, 4s. DODSLEY.

THE HOLY JERUSALEM. OSBORNE, 4s.

THE HERALD, TWO VOLS. WILKIE,

PRACTICAL HUSBANDRY, 6s. MILLAR,

THE STUDY OF SACRED LITERATURE, 2s. 6d. BALDWIN.

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MEDICAL, CHIRURGICAL, &c. CASES, BY DR. HALIER, 5s. LINDE.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FISTULA LACHRYMALIS, BY POTR, 2s. 6d. HITCH.

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THE POLITE TUTOR, 2s. STAPLES.

VINDICATION OF COMMERCE AND ARTS, 2s. NOURSE.

PHARMACOPEI MEADIANIA, 1s. 6d. HISTON.

EACH DAY's Price of STOCKS in APRIL, 1758.

BANK Days	India, Stock.	South Sea			Sea old S. Seold.			S. Sea A/r S. Sea An			3 Ba. An' Ba. 3 per Ba. An. 3 per Cent.			B. Cr. per Ind. Bonds			
		A.	1 R Sub	Stock.	2d Sub	new 1st S.	2d Sub	Cents.	1720.	per Cent.	An. 1756	C. " " " prem.	1903	4	3	6	6
1 Sunday																	
2	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
3	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
4	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
5	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
6	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
7	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
8	143	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
9	Sunday	148	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
10	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
11	148	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
12	147	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
13	147	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
14	147	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
15	147	105	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
16	Sunday	120	147	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
17	120	147	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
18	110	147	105	105	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
19	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
20	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
21	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
22	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
23	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
24	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
25	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
26	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
27	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
28	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
29	110	147	105	105	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
30	Sunday																

MARK-LANE	Reading,	Guilford,	Warrington	Devizes	London,	Bath night,	
						Healy	Farnham
Wheat 30046s qr	Baft logs load	100 cwt load	42s to 50 qr	44s to 56qr	51 ad bush.	6s 6d bush	Wh per bush
Barley 26s to 24s	24s to 29 qr	93s to 11s qr	36s to 30 qr	37s to 41 qr	54 ad bush	7s 4d bush	Hops ad 41
Oats 17 to 21s	21s to 25	37s to 44s	37s to 44s	37s to 44s	54 ad bush	8s 4d bush	Hops ad 44
Rye 22s to 25s	22s to 25	37s to 44s	37s to 44s	37s to 44s	54 ad bush	9s 4d bush	Co ad 44



T H E

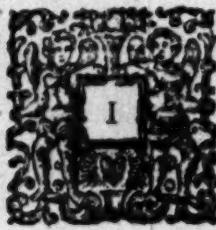
Literary Magazine :

For M A Y, 1758.

REPLY to the SPEECH upon the Prussian Treaty inserted in our last. (See p. 149.)

(For the Names of the Speakers in this Academy, see the Index to this Volume of our Magazine.)

SIR,



Don't by any means rise up to interrupt that unanimity which my worthy friend over the way so very properly recommended at the close of his speech. I think the occasion requires unanimity, and that we ought to embrace every opportunity of discovering to the world how ready we are to support his Majesty in this just and necessary war. But Sir, just and necessary as it is, my opinion with regard to Continental connections, is so far from being alter'd, that it is strengthened upon the present occasion.

I therefore rise up, Sir, to explain the motives why I am for enabling his Majesty to make good the stipulations of the treaty before us. I am sensible how apt some ministers have been to press, as it were, precedents into their service, without considering, or rather seeming to consider, the essential characters that distinguish measures and conjunctures.

I am, I own it, a profess'd enemy to our intermeddling in the affairs of the continent; I always have been so, and every day's experience of my life,

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confirms me in that aversion. But, Sir, I am none of those who pretend that no conjuncture can happen to render Great Britain necessarily and wisely a party in a continental war. I think the present conjuncture is of that kind. I think we are called upon by every tye of duty, honour, interest and religion, to support his Majesty in the engagements he has so wisely, and with such probability of success, form'd for the deliverance of Europe. Notwithstanding that, gentlemen will pardon me if I differ widely from them in my opinion of the manner in which we ought to espouse a continental interest of any kind. Some gentlemen, Sir, are laudably biassed in favour of those measures, that half a century ago humbled the pride of our natural and inveterate enemy. That undoubtedly, Sir, was a most glorious *Aera*; but it was a glory that cost us dear; and some gentlemen have been known to think, that nothing is truly glorious that is attended with the evils and calamities which the triumphs of those days cost us. Without carrying matters so far, Sir, I really am of opinion, that we might have obtain'd the same ends with much less expence both of blood

C c

and





(*The Red-beak'd Toucan.*)

B. Colv.